"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 65 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
21st Mar.	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA ‡	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,911
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	HINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,998
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer.	..
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
18th Mar.	ALIPORE *† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
x Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan vi Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
18th March.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
19th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING..

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	18th March
Heijin Maru,	U. Suzuki	4364?	4th Mar.	23rd ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th ,,	24th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	597	20th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	22nd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29t ,,	12th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160 128
Kobe	610	380	285	190 152

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Saka Maru	S. Tanika	5544	22 Feb.	17 Mar.
*Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	13 Mar.	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	5750	28 Mar.	11 April,

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Hulva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
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Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserved Funds	F42,705,032	£3,558,753

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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
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Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.
C

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY!

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices 1—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
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PROP: GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay. A

WANTED—ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mill. Only those with a wide experience of weaving in Indian Mills and a thorough practical knowledge of Sizing should apply. Pay Rs. 500 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters and medical attendance. Apply Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A 22844

WANTED—THREE GRADUATES with honours in languages and having experience of teaching for Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot; S.T.C.'s preferred. Apply for terms, etc., to the undersigned before the end of March, 1925. (1) M. C. Kalbungi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader. (2) M. R. SALI, Joint Secretaries, Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot. A 22858

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. Thi Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE. (B) RAWALPINDI.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOMS and GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C22887

TO LET AT MUSSOORIE—Single and double suites, furnished and equipped with electric lights, with a nice command of hill view in a healthy locality. For particulars apply to MANSA RAM & SONS, Bankers, Mussoorie, U. P. M904 C

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—SECOND HAND MACHINERY and ENGINE a BOILER, a number of Gins Cotton Bailing Press and an Oil all in good working order. In detail correspond to Box No. 710, Advt, "Bombay Chronicle." 22870

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—A RELIABLE FIRM to represent the Sutna Stone Lime in the whole Bombay province on favourable terms and powers. Most profitable job. Please apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Mishra Lime Works, Sutna, E. I. Rly. T M895

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the undersigned, who was hitherto a member of the firm of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., has severed his connection with the said firm, and is no longer interested or concerned in the said firm, which is now solely owned by Mr. Martin Henry Crowder. All dealings by and with the said firm of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., shall hereafter be entirely on account and responsibility of Mr. Martin Henry Crowder, and the undersigned shall in no way be liable or responsible for same. In consequence of the undersigned retiring from the firm of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., he is no longer interested or concerned in the agency of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Ltd., and no longer acts as an attorney of the latter firm.

L. A. MORRISON. 907

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership firm of Messrs. PARIKH PATEL & CO., subsisting between the undersigned and ISHVERBHAI CHHOTABHAI PATEL has been DISSOLVED as from the first of Falgun Shudi, Samvat 1981, and that the undersigned has filed a suit in the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, being suit nr. 726/1925 against the said I. C. Patel, for dissolution and accounts and by an order and injunction granted in the same suit on the 12th March, 1925, said I. C. PATEL has been restrained from recovering or otherwise dealing with the outstandings due to the said firm. Any person therefore dealing with or paying any amount to the said I. C. PATEL, on behalf of the partnership firm shall do so at his own risk.

(Sd.) AMBALAL LALLUBHAI PARIKH, B.Sc.
C/O Parikh Patel & Co.
Princess Street,
Varjivan Mansion M909

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD., NAGPUR

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nagpur Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., will be held on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1925, at 8-30 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Kamptee Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited statement of accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1924.
2. To declare a dividend payable to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members of the Company on 31st December, 1924.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd March, 1925, to 8th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. R. MEHTA.
22886 Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "Celebes Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th of March, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of building materials and metal and murum for the repairs of roads within the area of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District. Particulars can be obtained from the office of the undersigned before 23rd March, 1925, up to which date the Tenders will be received.

E. F. GOMEZ,
President,
Taluka Local Board,
South Salsette.
Office of the District Local Board,
Gazdar Hall,
Andheri, 12th March, 1925. 22885

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1677 of 1923.

HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY ... Plaintiff.
V/s.
JAFFERALLI KASSUM and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 16th October, 1924, and Judge's Order, dated 9th February, 1925, made in the above Suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 397, New No. 2286, Old Survey No. 3235, New Survey No. 1847, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 108, Street No. 25, Shaikh Memon Street, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1030 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Varjiwandas Mahadeodas, on or towards the South by the property of Zosla Hurkha, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Memon Street and on or towards the East by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22810

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF CANNANORE.

O. S. No. 11 of 1925.

THE MALABAR BANK, LTD., in liquidation, represented by the official liquidator Ch. Kannan ..... Plaintiff.
V/s.
S. V. RAU, of Poona ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the suit instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant for Rs. 272-3-0 due under a pronote, dated 5th November, 1921, and executed by the Defendant to the Malabar Bank, Ltd., when the Defendant was employed in Cannanore as a Military Engineer and that the suit stands posted for hearing on the 28th March, 1925.

M. K. KUNHAMBU,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
Cannanore 11-3-1925. 22888

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DWARKADAS VASSANJI has contracted to sell to our client VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort, at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land, containing an area of seven hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 51 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South-East by Plot No. 52 of the said Estate leased to Savkashaw Dinshaw Davar, on the South-West by Laburnum Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 50-A of the said Estate leased to Markandari Girjaprasad Desai, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7335, together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor or his undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2885 (16), Street No. 29.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1925.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22894

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the property and credits of Vyas Gaurishanker Harjiwan, a widower, late of Bhavnagar Brahmin Inhabitant, a retired Government pensioner ..... Deceased.

(1) JOSHI PRABHASHANKER RANCHHODJI, (2) HARGOVIND PRABHASHANKER and, (3) BHAT BHAVANISHANKER BHANUSHANKER, all of Bhavnagar Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, the executors appointed by the said deceased Vyas Gaurishanker Harjiwan ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) Registrar.

The 20th day of February, 1925.
MR. NANUBHAI D. BHATT.
Petitioner-in-person.
22889

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGBHAT CROSS LANE.

Suit No. 928 of 1923.

Tejmal Bhagchand and Co. v/s. S. P. Vartak and Co.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pensions and Tax Land or ground (since redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1362, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7585 and Cadastral Survey No. 347 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 596 and Street No. 55 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and West by a public passage, on or towards the East by the ground of Ballaji Ramji and on or towards the South by the property of Ramji Yadavji and Gopal Yadavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. AMIN DESAI, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Curzon" House, Apollo Bunder, (near the Saluting Battery) valuable and handsome household furniture, glass crockery and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dinner wagons, carpets, ornaments, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, carved furniture, teapoys, writing tables, book cases, reclining sofas, hat stands, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, soil linen basket, Phonograph, Ice box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of L. Baraclough, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES ETC., AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Chas J. J. Fox, I.E.S., Principal Royal Institute of Science, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd March, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Napean Sea Road, Dubash Estate, opp. Sir Phirozshaw Mehta's bungalow where the kit has been removed, the very valuable and handsome made to order furniture by the best known makers, rich Jacobean automatic dining table and chairs to match full sized cupboards, dinner wagons, marble top pantry tables, English ice chest, attractive silver, glass, crockery and plateware by Mappin and Webb, Reed and Barton, Walker and Hall and others, one cutlery canteen for twelve people, specially made leather-lined chesterfield suites, tapestry lined drawing room suitres, China and silver show cases, one English piano by Godfrey, table ornaments and clocks, brass and Chinaware, large office tables, ladies' writing desks, best seasoned wood almyrahs, dressing tables and chests, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads, English dinner service, meatsafes, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES SPRING MILLS THANA-CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 20th day of March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the Bailing Press in Champagali, Moolji Jaitha Market, by order of Messrs. Chatrabhuj Gordhandas and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Sookhdayal Amichand:—

26 bales each 100 pieces Spring Mill Thana Cloth No. 1181, 23in. by 24 yards by 3½ lbs.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHE SAID SHE WOULD NEVER MARRY HIM
Then he took her for a ride in a **B. S. A.**
And the changed her Mind! GEE! WHAT A RIDE!! See
HOOT GIBSON
IN
"THE SAWDUST TRAIL"
A 5 Reel Universal Drama with JOSIE SEDGWICK
The International News and a 2 Reels Century Comedy with
WANDA WILEY
"Her Fortunate Face" in the Programme
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

"I LOVED YOU
from the first day I met you—but I wouldn't marry you if you were the LAST WOMAN IN THE WORLD" NICE THING FOR A GIRL'S "HUSBAND" TO SAY!! IT SHOCKS
CONNIE TALMADGE
IN
DANGEROUS BUSINESS
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
Drama in 5 Reels—To-Night—This Week at the
WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!
UNDER AUSPICES OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
NATIONAL WEEK'S CELEBRATIONS
AND
OPENING OF "CONGRESS HOUSE"
223, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ART EXHIBITION
18th to 26th MARCH 1925—Daily 3 to 11 p. m.
Side Shows consisting of booths of Indian made goods.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS and MUSICAL CONCERTS

WITH DAILY INDIAN BAND.
THE EXHIBITION will be opened by The Hon. Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH Kt., C. I. E., at 7-15 P. M. on the 18th inst.
PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION
TALIMKHANA WITH LEJAM. JUGGLERS DEN AND TRICKS
SEE SPLENDID GLITTERING ICEBERG DECORATION BY MR. AMIN.
LADIES' SECTION BY RASHTRYA KANYASHALA—CHILDREN'S CORNER,—SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.
SOAP MAKING DEMONSTRATION BY Mr. A. B. GODREJ will be shown at the Exhibition with lectures. Students who want to learn will have to pay Rs. 25/- for a complete course of 3 days.
Entrance Fee 4 Annas. Season Pass Rs. 3/6.

CINE **MADELEINE**
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDUSTHAN FILM CO'S. SELECTED Programme
BABRUVAHAN
AND COMIC
SLEEPY'S FORTUNE
Reduced Rates As. 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, Re. 1, 1-8.
DAILY 4 SHOWS 5, 7, 9, 11
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Extra Show 3 p. m.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
WEDNESDAY 18th March, 1925 at P. M. 8-30.
SHAKUNTALA
SATURDAY, 21st March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon.
NAND KUMAR
Sunday, 22nd March, 1925, at 3 P. M. Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Manager.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY: 6. 8 & 10.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
SAFETY LAST
THE RECORD COMEDY FILM WHICH HAS KEPT BOMBAY LAUGHING FOR TWO WEEKS AND IS STARTING ON ITS THIRD.
The success of this picture has been so tremendous that the Management have decided to extend it for still another week.
Packed houses have yelled over the 7 reels of wild fun which Harold Lloyd serves up in this great laughter event.
FUN AND THRILLS WITHOUT A SECOND'S PAUSE. HAROLD LLOYD AT THE TOP OF HIS FORM.

HAROLD LLOYD'S MASTERPIECE.
PATHE GAZETTE
FELIX GETS LEFT
NO INCREASE IN PRICE THIS WEEK.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M, and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s
First Production
KRISHNA KUMAR
OR
SACHA HAKDAR
Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Begins at 3 p.m
Week days Begins at 5 p. m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.
North Cornwall, Helms, Durban.
Wolfsburg, Wolldroff, Hamburg.
Derbyshire, Lyon, Hongkong.
Nordmark, Aswyan, Saigon.
British Gunner, Robert, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.
Gorjistan, Riddock, Persian Gulf.
Chenab, King, Persian Gulf.
Andyk, Herbscabb, Calcutta.
Modassa, Gilchrist, Karachi.

LOADING.

March 16.
Steamer City of Poona for Liverpool.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.

S. S. North Cornwall:—The steamer North Cornwall, 2,660 tons, Captain Helms, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Wolfsburg:—The Hansa Line steamer Wolfsburg, 3,815 tons, Captain H. Wooldroff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nordmark:—The steamer Nordmark, 906 tons, Captain E. V. Asweyan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Saigon, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. British Gunner:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer British Gunner, 4,075 tons, Captain J. A. Robert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil.

S. S. Gorjistan:—The A. Nimazee's steamer Gorjistan, 2,916 tons, Captain Riddock will sail to-day from harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Andijk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Andijk, 4,037 tons, Captain Herbscabb, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Modassa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Modassa, 5,566 tons, Captain J. W. Gilchrist, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chenab:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chenab, 2,157 tons, Captain C. King, will sail to-day from harbour for Basreh, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

(MONDAY, March 16, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3794, K'chi N.F. L Edwards.
2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Rotenfels, Hamburg, N.F., T M Co. wards Ltd.
2 Namkuda 3705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
6 Elysia 4211 L'pool 23/3 Graham.
8 Clan Macleride, 3,009, M Coast, 25/3, J F and Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
9 City of Poona 4786, Karachi, 21/3 K N Co.
10 Haggergate 3369, P. Said, 17/3, L Dreyfus and Co.
11 City of Hongkong, 6127 K'chi 18/3 K N & Co.
13 Karoa 3607 Africa 18/3, M M & Co.
17 Egremont 5258 N York, 17/3 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
7 Alipore 3241, Kobe, 22/3 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Hatkhola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
12 & 13 Ceylon Maru, Kobe, 14/3/25, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Haijin Maru, 27/9, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
C & R Carina, 3437, Venice N F, L Triestino.
F Hakodate Maru, 3254, Kobe, 15/3 N Y Kaisha.
H Bankura, Basreh, (not fixed), M M & Co.
M Shaka Maru, 3385, N.F., N.F., O S Kaisha.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
P Burmese Prince, 3034, Dunkirk, N.F., Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tanenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 21st March, Agent Graham T. Co.
Benares, due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjh due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilena due about 18th March. Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kosmo due about 18th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co
Algic due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru due about 17th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Nagano due about 29th March Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jaypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

March 16.

S. S. City of Hongkong for Hull:—1,950 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.
For Dunkirk:—1,0011 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S. S. City of Genoa for Antwerp:—1,500 tons, Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co Ltd.

S. S. Rotenfels for Antwerp:—1,501 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 49 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales Hemp, D M Doongaji, 100 bales Hemp, W Latham and Co Ltd.

S. S. Burmese Prince for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Hull:—6,000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwts Castorsed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. City of Poona for Manchester:—1,250 tons, Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd, 10,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—43 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 35 bales wool, Meyer Nissim, 3 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co, 1,001 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 13 bales wool, R Soni, 101 bales wool, G Gumanmall, 34 bales The Bombay Co Ltd, 50 bales Hemp, G Puransas, 50 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd, 8,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, N V Velmahomed.
For Marseilles:—1,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 2,800 cwts Castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 308 casks wet salted goat skins, H M Edwards and Co.

S. S. Egremont for New York:—17 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Shipping A Ltd, bales woollen rugs, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 24 bales Fox Skins (for furs), Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 1 box cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 2,000 cwts Castorseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 132 cwts Gum Karaya, S Chapsey and Co.

S. S. Wildenfels for Hamburg:—30 cwts Rough Green Stones, J M Salemohomed, 150 cwts Cottonseed Oil Cakes, John Leslie and Co, 105 cwts Mustardseed, C Jivanlal and Co, 3 bales Clean Cotton waste, Ralli Bros, 9 cwts Salted Sheep Casings, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 15 cases Pig Bristles, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 150 bales Hemp, H Govindji, 99 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co, 198 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Copenhagen:—21 cwts Mustardseed, C Jivanlal and Co.

Sor Rotterdam:—8 bales jute rags G Keshavji, 105 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S. S. Carnia for Malta:—7 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co Ltd.

For Trieste:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 65 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co, 42 bales cotton, H M Halim and Co, 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 55 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co Ltd.

S. S. Devanha for Marseilles:—325 cwts Myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co, 159 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

S. S. Narkunda for London:—297 cwts Cattle Horn Tips, J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

S. S. Domala for London:—220 cwts Casein, The Continental Creamery and Dairy Farm 700 cwts Deer Horns, L Tharia and Sons, 4,000 cwts Cottonseed, S Joharmall, 14 bales Goat Skins Raw, Haji N and Haji Esa, 3 bundles Goat Skins Raw, H A M Showal.

For Havre:—2 bundles Woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

For Constantinople:—5 bundles Woollen Carpets, F Hajioff.

For Hamburg:—717 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd, 30 bales Akund Cotton, Textile Products Ltd, 917 cwts Myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co, 144 cwts Mustardseed, C Jivanlal and Co, 40 cwts Kanda seed, C Jivanlal and Co, 330 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar, 339 bales cotton, S Joharmall, 275 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros, 110 bales cotton, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 1,000 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 25 bales Hemp, T M Meghji, 165 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S. S. Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 500 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co, 1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—239 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Saka Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—1 bale cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Heijin Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 16.

S. S. Karoa, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Durban:—1,312 tons coal, 10 cases Canned Pines, 46 bundles Pears, 60 bars, Silver, 73 boxes Gold Bullion.

From Delagoa Bay:—766 tons coal.

From Zanzibar:—931 bales cloves, 98 bales Clove Stems, 138 bags Betelnuts, 1 case Ivory, 35 cases Silver Coins.

From Mozambique:—60 bags Brassware, 693 bags Couries, 1,877 bags Cashew Nuts.

From Mombasa:—1 case Rhino Horns, 58 bales cotton.

From Seychelles:—200 no. Coco de Mer.

S. S. Varela, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Busrah:—49 bags Brass (old), 200 bags Specie, 10 boxes Silver Coins, 3 boxes Currency Notes, 14 boxes Soiled Notes, 1 bundle Soiled Notes.

S. S. Bankura, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Bushire:—1 bundle Silver Rupees.

From Dubai:—60 bundles Silver Rupees.

From B./Abbas:—1 bundle Silver Rupees.

From Muskat:—61 boxes Specie 12 bundles Specie, 14 bundles Dollars, 40 bundles Salted Fish, 15 bundles Scuttle, 769 bags dates, bags sardines.

From Busrah:—474 bundles skin dates.

From Jask:—450 bags Matoots.

From Charbar:—213 bundles Siffi Mats.

From Gwader:—177 bundles Siffi Mats, 8 bundles Dry Fish.

From Verawal:—46 bales cotton.

S. S. Massilia from Liverpool, Agents, Graham's Trading Co Ltd, from Liverpool:—1 case Vegetable Grease, 2 barrels Rope Grease, 9 drums Wool Grease, 50 cases Mineral Lubricating Grease, 50 kegs Lubricating Grease, 25 barrels Lubricating Grease, 10 4/barrels Lubricating Grease, 7 barrels Lubricating Oil, 55 drums Lubricating Oil, 59 barrels Tallow, 32 cases Nails, 69 cases Art Silk yarn, 94 cases Bottled Beer, 55cases Toilet Soap 492 cases Common Soap, 1,250 boxes Common Soap, 3,175 cases Tin plates, 23 coils Copper wire, 4,064 plates Hard Spelter, 65 crates Asbestos Cement Sheets, 100 drums Izal Fluid, 50 S/Cases Tiles, 20 crates jars, 180 casks China Clay, 2,295 bundles Steel Hoops, 16,539 bundles Galvd Sheets, 32 bundles Rice Bowls, 100 bundles Yellow Metal Braziers, 1,155 bundles Fish Plates, 80 kegs Marine Glue, 43 bales Scoured wool, 75 bales old newspaper, 66 bales cotton Tents, 21 bales cotton Piece Goods, 60 cases Cotton Piece Goods, 860 cases cottons, 558, bales cottons, 116 bales cotton yarn, 437 cases cotton yarn.
From Barrow:—600 tons Pig Iron.
From Glasgow:—20 bales cotton yarn, 135 bales paper, 150 bales old newspaper, 48 bales cottons, 199 cases cotons, 40 cases Sewing Cotton Reels, 1,250 cases Whisky, 35 cases old Varnish, 52 cases Window Glass, 211 cases Ale, 990 H/ds Ale, 15 H/ds Stout, 80 kegs White zinc, 20 drums Composition Paint 30 drums Carbolic Acid, 25 bags, Bolts and Nuts, 20 casks Bolts and Nuts, 2,796 plates Spelter, 400 pieces Earthenware jars, 2,772 pieces Pipes, 124 bundles Tubes, 300 bundles Steel Sheets, 2,275 bundles Galvd Sheets.
S. S. Jehangir, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Port Sudan:—5 bundles Sandal wood, 8 packages Empty pots.
From Jeddah:—6 cases Specie.
From Aden:—60 packages Gum Olibanum, 10 bundles Oris Roots.
S. S. Jalavijaya, Agents The Scindia Steam N C Ltd and Reduced from Rangoon:—26,9[illegible] bags rice.
From Bassein:—59,903 bags rice.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 16,

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..
5	Japan (superscribed)	Saka Maru	18th Mar.'25	3 p m.
6.	Singapore („)			
7.	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Australia	..	..	..
9.	East Africa	..	..	..
10.	South Africa	..	..	..
11.	Seychelles	..	..	..

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, March 17, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJEE.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

108-24—1010-22—Surveyor and Co. Mulji Purshotam and ors v Mahomed Husein Mahomed Syed and ors, Surajmal and Co.

109-24—48-24—Mulla and M, Balabhai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Motlabhai Babaji Rane and ors, Nanu H and Co, Sukhtanker and G. In person, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co.

112-24—1452-24—Purnanand C and J. Ratansey Jetha v Damoder Devidas, Motichand and D.

118-24—2669-24—Payne and Co, Habib Ravji v The Standard Alluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Mulla and M.

120-24—2171-24—Captain and V. The Union Bank of India Ltd v Ganeshdas Joharmal, Patell and E.

121-24—2244-23—Shah and Co, R K Mody and Co v Mahomedbhai Abdool Husein and Co, Nanu H and Co.

123-24—3470-23—Pathare and Co, Ambaram Motichand v Khodidas Dayabhai, Thakoredas and Co.

74-23—3398-19—Dayalji and Co, Samarthbai v Jumnadas Morarji Bhatia, Ardeshir H D and Co.

8-25—720-16—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khatizabai Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy v Sukanbai Hussonally Sussomanji Boatwalla and anr, Pochha and Co, Little and Co.

14-24—2-97—Tyabji D and Co, Haridas Liladhar v Vallabhdas Khimji and ors, Thakoredas and D, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakoredas and Co, Manecklal and Co, Dikshit Dh and D, Raghvaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

Re Shivdatlal Lakhmichand—4-25—Vachha and Co, Madhavprasad Nanuram Pandit and anr v Kissanlal Shivdatrai, Merwanji K and Co.

Re Roognathdas Lalji—5-25—Little and Co, Aboo Backer Abdul Rehman v Meghji Amarsy, Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Hatchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4707-23—Dayalji and Co, Jivanlal Manital Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal Mehta L and Co.

3654-23—Merwanji K and Co Mulji Ranchod Ved v Hemchand Mohanlal, Kanga and Co

3817-23—Thakoredas and Co., Madanlal Gopalji v Bruel and Co, Captain and V.

788-24—Captain and V. The Union Bank of India Ltd. Khan Bahadur Kassam Rahimtoola and others, Dastur and Co., Tyabji D and Co

2237-24—Pandia and Co, Ratanlal Sadashiv and Co, N H Mops and another, Amin and D.

3383-23—Malvi M R and Co, Nanji Purshotam, Meghji Hirjee and others, N C Dalal and Co.

4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others, Mulji P and P Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Shamrao M and H.

3410-23—Shah and Ch. Dhanji Vallabhji and anr v Narandas Purshotam, Mulla and M.

1863-23—Motichand and D, Bastimal Kevalchand v Sheshmal Sultanmal Khandkalla and Co.

2879-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

4461-23—Daphtary F and D, Harjiwan Purshotam v Nathubhai Naranji, Edgelow G W and Co.

285-23—Dallas and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Captain and V.

5353-22—Mulla and M, Haji Jusab Hasham v Hajimahai and ors, Captain and V.

1078-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Dharamsey Jetha Sons v Waghji Ramdas and anr, Amarchand and M.

1840-23—Payne and Co, Purshotam Jadha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4284-23—Manubhai and Co., Chaganlal Mulji v Premji Mulji and anr, Nanavati and Co.

4664-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Hajt Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.

4872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

5049-23—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3325-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 16.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
„	Fine M.G.	..	450 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	430/35	.. ..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	450 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	430/35	.. ..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/20	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/60	485/90 ..
Nagpur	.. ..	450/60	480/90 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	445	475 ..
Pulgaon .. „	„	455/60	475/80 ..
Dhamangaon „	„	440/5	470/75 ..
Amraoti .. „	„	435/45	470/75 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	440/45	470/75 ..
Mulkapur	„	415/20	455/65 ..
Khandesh	„ „	410/20	455 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	500 ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	515/10 March
„ Fully Good	„	..	.. +25
Muthia	Fine „	..	.. +15/17
„	F.G.M.G.	425/30	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	535	.. ..
Westerns	„	475/95	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	520/25	.. ..
Cambodia	„	545/60	.. ..

CALCUTTA NOTES.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report dated March 11th runs as follows:—

Heavy Goods.—There has been a strong demand of a general description, and prices have advanced materially since our last issue. Cuban Sugar Bags and Cornsacks have been the chief items of enquiry, and a large trade has resulted at rapidly advancing rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 43; D. W. Flour Bags for April/June at Rs. 70-8-0 to Rs. 71; B. Twills for March at Rs. 65, for April/June at Rs. 64 to Rs. 65. Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for April/June at Rs. 74-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 70-8-0 to Rs. 72; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 74 to Rs. 78, for April/May at Rs. 72-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 72; Cuban Sugar Bags for June at Rs. 75, for July/September at Rs. 77 Rs. 80, for July/October at Rs. 76 to Rs. 80, for August/October at Rs. 76 for October at Rs. 75.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for April/June at Rs. 74-8-0 for July/September at Rs. 70-8-0 to Rs. 72; Grainsacks (3 lbs.) for April at Rs. 135.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B Twills for March at Rs. 65, for April/June at Rs. 64 to Rs. 65, for July/September at Rs. 60 to Rs. 62; No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 70-8-0, for March at Rs. 71-8-0, for early April at Rs. 71-4-0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 74 to Rs. 78, for April/May at Rs. 72-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 72, for May/September at Rs. 70, for July/September at Rs. 69 to Rs. 70; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for Ready at Rs. 3-2-0, for April at Rs. 3.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for April at Rs. 65, for April/May at Rs. 64, for July/September at Rs. 61 to Rs. 65 to Rs. 64, for July/December at Rs. 63, for August/October at Rs. 63 to Rs. 65 to Rs. 64, for October at Rs. 60 to Rs. 61, for October/December at Rs. 61; Woolpacks for March at Rs. 3-3-6 to Rs. 3-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 3-3-6 to Rs. 3-4-6, for April/July at Rs. 3-4-6, for May at Rs. 3-4-0, for May at Rs. 3-4-3, for July/Septemeber at Rs. 3-4-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for October/November at Rs 46, for October/December at Rs. 47; K. Bags for December at Rs. 49; Hy. C.'s for Ready at Rs. 67-4-0, for March at Rs. 68, for July/September at Rs. 60 to Rs. 61, for October/December at Rs. 58 to Rs. 60; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 73, for April at Rs. 74-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 69-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for March at Rs. 65, for April/June at Rs. 64 to Rs. 65, for July/September at Rs. 60 to Rs. 62, for July/December at Rs. 59 to Rs. 61, for October/December at Rs. 60; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 74 to Rs. 78, for May/June at Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 72, for May/September at Rs. 70, for July/September at Rs. 69 to Rs. 70, for October/December at Rs. 68.

Hessians.—During the interval we have had a very firm market, with speculators keen buyers for all positions up to the end of the year. Mills have met the demand freely and a large trade has been done at advancing rates. Towards the close the tone is quieter and prices are easier.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-15-0 to Rs. 18-7-0, for March at Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-8-0, April/June at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, for June at Rs. 18-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-10-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-2-0, for July/December at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 18, for October/December at Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 18-4-0.

50"—10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 23-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 22.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for June/July at Rs. 108.

Hessian Bags 54" x 27" ex 40'—8 ozs. for March at Rs. 40, for March/April at Rs. 40.

Hessian Bags 56" x 28" ex 40'—8 ozs. for March at Rs. 42.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 21-6-0 to Rs. Rs. 22-10-0, for March at Rs. 21-8-0 o Rs. 23 to Rs. 22-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 21-14-0 to Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 22-12-0, for April/September at Rs. 22-8-0, to Rs. 23, for July/September at Rs. 22 to Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 22-6-0, for July/December at Rs. 22, for October/December at Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 22-8-0.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 16.

The depression off the Coromandel coast developed yesterday into a severe storm of small extent. Its centre this morning lies about one hundred miles east of Cuddalore and is moving slowly northwards. The western disturbance is now affecting the Punjab and extreme North.

Rainfall has been local in Malabar and Madras Deccan and a few falls have occurred in the North West Frontier Province, North-east Baluchistan and Southeast Madras. Cochin reports three quarters of an inch of rain.

Forecast:—Extension into Kasmir.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, March 15

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr. 29.868 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	74.0 „
Dew Point	69.5 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	65% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	89.1 „
Minimum do. do. ..	76.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	138 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft.	Mar.	h. m	ft.
M.	16	2 35	29 9	16	8 44	16 0
		15 31	26 7		21 9	20 9
Tu.	17	3 23	26 1	17	9 42	17 7
		16 29	26 1		22 35	21 0
W.	18	4 25	25 2	18	11 0	17 6
		18 7	25 9		.. ..	.. ..
Th.	19	5 49	24 8	19	0 33	21 1
		19 37	26 3		12 28	17 1
Fri.	20	7 27	24 9	20	1 58	20 4
		20 45	27 2		13 46	17 0
Sat.	21	3 4	28 1	21	9 3)	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	22	9 46	26 7	22	3 48	18 5
		22 22	28 6		15 42	16

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 17 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h.46m. Sunset 6h.44m.
Mar. 18 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h.45m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar 19 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h.44m. Sunset 6h.50m.
Mar. 20 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h.43m. Sunset 6h.50m.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Manchester, Feb. 25.—A quiet phase is now developing in the cotton trade, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial." By the end of last week it was possible to discern an increase of activity in several directions, but so far this week has entirely failed to confirm this incipient promise. It goes almost without saying that the chief elements of disappointment are to be found in the Far Eastern section. The Indian demand still remains quite diffident, and although a fair volume of inquiry is still being received the offers seldom bear any relation to the prices ruling in Manchester. Calcutta, it is true, has done better with certain qualities of light bleached goods, and there have been fair transactions in white mulls, with Karachi also taking a hand. Odd lots of dhooties and jaconets have also been disposed of without perceptibly advancing the delivery dates of Lancashire manufacturers. Beyond this, however, indent business has been quite negligible, and recommendations to buy goods in anticipation of future demand have been entirely lacking. The lethargy of India takes a lot of explaining. The normal summer demand still remains to be provided for, but the dealer shows no signs of stirring. Money conditions, it is true, are still stringent in India, but much less so than at this time last year. Cotton is fairly stable, while the tendency is more towards higher prices than lower. Cloth quotations can be forced into a temporary state of weakness, but spinners have quite clearly displayed their determination to keep prices at a remunerative level. By holding off the market it may become possible to pick up a few bargains, but any bulk demand would soon meet with renewed firmness in quotation. In the meantime other markets are quietly absorbing the deliveries. The only explanation of the continued shyness of India is that the native importers and dealers have been completely unnerved by the danger of losses and that they are holding off the market as long as they possibly can. According to historical precedent they will, one of these fine days, all turn round together and start a wild scramble for early deliveries at high prices. On the Manchester market it is popularly held that this postponed and accumulated demand reveals itself by Grand National day at the latest.

China is hardly any better. A steady trickle of small indent orders have been placed for white shirtings, and one or two Manchester houses are credited with some moderately large transactions on their own account. Nevertheless bleachers report that the amount of work received for China in the past fortnight is below normal. The Shanghai auctions have improved slightly, for prices were approximately steady last week, while remittances and clearances were better. Strike disturbances do not appear to have had any effect at all upon trade, and the latest advices are slightly more optimistic. In contrast to India and China, Java and Singapore have done quite well for their size with a miscellaneous business in a wide variety of fabrics. Makers of standard shirtings also found some relief in this quarter. Iraq contributed a moderate demand for finishing qualities. Exporters to this market are anxious about a rumour that the Government at Bagdad is about to abolish the rebate of duty on re-exports. This will be a serious blow to the entrepot trade with Persia.

A few consignments have been purchased for export to Egypt, but on the whole this section is now quiet, and it is quite possible that the large shipments now arriving will not be digested before Ramadan. Although at this time last year the Egyptian market was considered to have been supplied with an excess of goods, stocks in Alexandria are already larger than they were last year. Several other markets were putting on a show of activity last week, and their failure to carry this vigour forward in the current week has caused disappointment. Morocco, together with the other outlets in Central Africa, has been doing a good seasonal trade. The South American season is also due to begin, and last week there was a good deal of movement in that section. Europe also has put forward a voluminous inquiry for early deliveries, and although these are not easy to book, a fair business was actually done with Switzerland.

All this goes to explain why manufacturers can still make a firm stand against weak offers. In some qualities such as sateen drills the output is entirely sold until well on in the summer. But the one main conclusion to be drawn from the course of trade in the past few months, if not years, is the value of diversification. Those manufacturers and agents who can sell a wide variety of goods are still doing moderately well. Those who are tied to one market or to one quality of fabric are often in the doldrums and compelled to accept unremunerative prices as an alternative to closing down.

The yarn market has had to contend with a firm

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 672
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 727
Bank's buying D D Frcs 712
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.78-3/4
London—Paris Frcs 90.70
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 94.50
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE.—
The Exchange Market was steady.

London, Mar 14.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 92.85
Rentes 3 per cent 47 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 15/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 11/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5. per cent since 5th inst.

14 Exchange in Warsaw	24.90
14 Exchange in Prague	161.25
13 Exchange in Belgium	94.55
13 Exchange in Athens	320.50

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand.	674
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	207
Japan	116 1/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

Middle Quotations .	
Stockholm	1775
Choice White Karachi 63/-	Feb./Mar.
Amesterdam	1197
Switzerland	2483
Belgium	9463
Athens	32250

London, Mar. 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 9225
Exchange on London in Germany 20,102,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 11765.

New York, Mar. 14.

Demand Bills 47862.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 47/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 413/-16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 53/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 52/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 18/-

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar 14.

Founding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 Unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/8 Unchgd.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/4 Unchgd.
Conversion Loan £ 77 13/16. Unchgd.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 10/ 3/4 Unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104 1/2 Unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 1/8 Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 Unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 Unchgd.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 16.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-11-6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-12-6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/11/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/14/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/0/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/0/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/6/0

London, March 14.

Bar gold ready s. 86-6
Silver ready d. 31-15
Silver forward d. 31-11
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and idle with uncertain tendency. China sold forward. Market likely to move within narrow limit.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 16

Ready :— 21-11-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	21-11-6			21-11-3
Chaitra	21-13 6			21-13-0
Vasak	12-15-0			11-14-9

Teji Mandi.
Chaitr 0—4—0
Visak. 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 16.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/5
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

Bank's selling T T Ready 29/32
Bank's buying T T Ready 31/32
Bank's selling T T March 29/32
Bank's buying T T March 31/32
Bank's selling T T April 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 17/16
Bank's selling T T May 13/16
Bank's buying T T May 29/32
Bank's selling T T June 25/32
Bank's buying T T June 7/8
Bank's selling T T July 25/32
Bank's buying T T July 29/32

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 16.

3 Months 4¾ per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6¾ per cent.
1 Month 6¾ per cent.
2 Months 6¾ per cent.
6 Months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET— Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 16.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1397/8- India 73/8; Central Bank 24/2 xd; Eastern Bank 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 443/12; Apollo 17; Bombay Cotton 537/8- Bombay Dyeing 963/12; Century 476/4; Central India 530; Colaba Land 142/8; Crescent 245; Currim 490; Dawn 697/8; Edward Sassoon 160; E D Sassoon 1/6; Fazulbhoy 955; Finlay 800; Globe 50; Gokak 120; Indian Bleaching 227/8; Indore Malwa 380- Kasturchand 160; Khatau 120; Kilachand 6/4; Kohinoor 1250; Luxmi Cotton 4800; Madhavrao Scindia 60- Madhowji 367/8; Meyer Sassoon 122/8; New Great 387/8 xd; New City 290 xd; Pabaney 348/12; Phoenix 530; Pearls 562/8- Simplex 206/4; Swadeshi 615; Tata Mills 200; Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 480; Alcock 215; B Burma 342/8 xd; B Burma N I 85 xd; Bt Burma Pet 4/15; B Tramway 103/2; Bombay Steam 85; Bundi Cement 10; New India Insur 14/4 Shivrajpur 53- Tata Iron ord 20/8; Tata Iron defd 67/8; Tata Hydro 1002/8; Tata Power ord 180; Tata Power pref 310n; Scindia Steam 6/10.

Honkong Bank	£140
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/2.
National Bank	£ 47 1/2
P. and O Bank	£ 11 1/4.
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	33-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill ..	225
Asur Virjee.. ..	10	Laxmi Cotton	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1825
Indian Dy.& Big	230	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	6-4
E. D. Sassoon	1-2	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	18	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	490	Sholapur ..	10500
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	160	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	122-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	130	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill	220	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	700	New India	14-4
New City	280	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	85	Scindia Steam	6-10
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	647-8
Bombay Indstl.	26-4	B'bay Telephone	29-8
Birla	18-8	„ Uganda	57
Madhavji ..	180	„ Burma New	85
Madhaorao Scindia	55	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
Manekji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	13-8

BARLEY

London, Mar. 14.

Karachi Barley nominal.

SILVER

Bombay, March 16.

Ready :—72-2-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	72-3-0			72-0-0
Chaitra	72-8-0			72-7-0
Visak	72-7-0			72 6-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitr 1—1—0
Visak. 0—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar 16.

A further sharp advance of 30 to 43 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on good spot demand and the tone of the market was very steady. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 2 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 14th instant as under:—"Practically no relief from Western drought. Shorts beginning to cover".

In sympathy with the sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 486 ½ i.e. Rs. 4 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 489. Around this level Bazar operators were sellers and the market receded to Rs. 487/- and closed at the same rate. Whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 489/- and improved to Rs. 500 ½ on shroffs buying. On selling by Bazar operators the market eased to Rs. 498 and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 488½ on Liverpool opening quotations being higher than expected, and closed at Rs. 486½ on offices, Commission Houses and Japanese exporters selling. Bazar operttors were buyers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 483 and going up to Rs. 484½ on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 483 on general selling. F. G. Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 438½, Rs. 438½, and Rs. 444 respectively.

Our market for readyp cotton was steady on Saturday last and the demand from Japan exporters was good. About 5000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day's tenders are 200 bales Oomras and 800 bales Bengals. The total tenders up-to-date are 500 bales Oomras and 2100 bales Bengal cotton.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 16.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	486 1/2
„ „ „	July-Aug.	497 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	435
„ „ „	May	434
„ „ „	July	437
Fine Oomra	March	480

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	463	453	438	428
M. G. Oomra No. 3	490	480	468	..
M. G. Broach	515	508	498	488
M. G. Khandesh	478	468	453	..

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 16.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	488
„ „ „	July/August	495
Fully Good Bengal	March	440
„ „ „	May	440
„ „ „	July	445
Fine Oomra	March	484
Good Southerns	May/June	505

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

16th March, 1925.

New York Market, 14th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
25.15	Mar.	25.58	+43
25.43	May	25.77	+34
25.69	July	25.99	+30
25.08	Oct.	25.50	+42

New York spot on 13th March, 25.60; New Orlean 25.45.

New York spot on 14th March 25.90 plus 40; New Orleans 25.80 plus 35.

Telegraphic market advices:—Dull market but very steady. Good demand. May highest 26.00 (11-50 a.m.), lowest 25.48 (10-37 a.m.), range .52 points.

U.S.A. Mills February consumption 550,000 bales, averaging 26,000 bales daily, against 24,000 in January.

	1925	1924	1923	1922
February Consumption	560,000	508,000	567,000	473,000

Liverpool Market, 14th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11- a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.77	Mar.			13.78	+01
13.81	May	13.80—01	13.80—01	13.83	+02
13.85	July	13.83—02		13.86	+01
13.54	Oct.			13.55	+01
Egyptian					
33.68	May			34.30	+62
31.73	July			32.30	+57

Telegraphic market advices.—Cabled 10-10 a.m.:—Heavy rains Arkansas and Mississippi Valley. Cold wave predicted Western belt.

(2) Cabled 5-50 p.m. Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Clear again, without rain, with winds from West indicating further drought conditions. Although there is yet time to have rain sufficient to make a crop, compared with other years with similar conditions, indications are for a very short crop or failure."

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Texas still without general rain. Recent decline simply technical readjustment, position remains strong.

Bombay, March 14.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association, Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st September

1924 to 12th March 1925	21,18,528
Same time last season	23,85,510

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 12th March 1925:—

	1924-25	1923-24
Great Britain	23,407	1,06,803
Continent	2,86,575	5,94,635
China	96,281	80,332
Japan	9,05,974	8,72,877
America and Coast Ports	19,545	37,908
Total	13,31,782	16,82,555

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1925 to 12th March 1925, 8,447.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th March 1925. 7,31,637.

COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and Exp. nil.
Total Das's Sales of East Indian nil.
Total Day's Imports nil.

Universal Standard 14.03 neglected.
Mid. American Spot 37.35.

COTTON. OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	14.00	+.22
May	14.03	+.20
June	14.03	+.21
July	14.06	+.20
August	13.95	+.20
October	13.76	+.21
January	13.60	+.22
March	13.52	+.23

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Mar. 16.

March	36.65	+.80
May	34.95	+.65
July	33.00	+.60
November	25.90	+.57
December	24.90	+.57

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Scinde Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85
Bengal Good	11.15.
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Omra Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.50
Broach Good	11.90
Fully Good	12.30
Fine	12.70

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Total in Sight 22,985,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 310,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 254,000 Bales
American Visible Supply 4,136,000 Bales
Other Visible Supply 168,000 Bales..
Total Sales 53,000 Bales.
Ecast Indian Sales. 1,000 Bales
East Indian Stock 15,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 3,30
East Indian Imports 1,000 Bales.
American Afloat 107,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 33,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 198,000 Bales.
Taking of the worlds spinners of American Cotton 325,,000 Bales.

Linseed La Plata argentine £ 21 5/8 Mar./Apl. sellers—quiet and Lower.

Cottonseed Bombay £23 3/4 Mar/Apl. quoted dull.

Castorseed Bombay £23 1/2 Mar/Apl sellers dull.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Boal £20 3£8. nominal.

Business was done to-day in linseed La Plata Feb/Mar Shipment to Hull at 21 5/8

Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi May/June value at 63/-

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Cotton Liverpool.	Delivery	Mid Uplands	G.O.C.
Mar.		13.78+.01	
Apl.		13.74+.02	
May		13.85+.03	
June		13.82+.02	
July		13.86+.01	
Aug.		13.75+.02	
Sep.		13.64+.01	
Oct.		13.55+.01	
Nov.		13.45+.02	
Dec.		13.43+.02	
Jan.		13.38+.01	
Feb.		13.33+.01	
Mar.		13.23+.01	

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Mar. 14.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 18000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2000
Day's Exports to Continent 3,000
Futures at New York.

Mar.	25.53+.33
May	25.77+.34
July	25.29+.30
Oct.	25.50+.42
Spot Cotton at New York	25.90+.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.80+.35
Futures at New Orleans.	
May	25.81+.37
July	26.02+.33

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 21 5/16.
Demand Bills 4.78.62
Foreign Mined 67 3/4.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Mar.	35.85+.62
Apl.	35.05+.62
May	34.30+.62
June	33.25+.62
July	32.30.+57
Aug.	31.40+.57
Sep.	30.10+.55
Oct.	28.80+.59
Nov.	25.33+.35
Dec.	24.78+.35
Jan	24.33+.35

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 14.

Barletta Russo—64 lbs. 65/6 Mar./-Apl. Value.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. 66/- Mar./Apl. Value.
Tone:—Weak and lower.
Australian 66/6 Mar./Apl. Sellers.
Choince White Karachi 63/- Feb/Mar. Value.
Soft Red Karachi 62/3 Feb./Mar. Value.
Tone:—Weak and lower.
Club No. 2 Calcutta 64/6 Apl./May nominal.
Wheat afloat 3085,000 quarters.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 16. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30		66	0	0	9	10	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		65	0	0	9	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		68	0	0	9	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		10	14	0	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		11	12	0	11	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		11	12	0	12	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold		13	9	0	14	1	0
Linseed, Brown Thin		13	4	0	13	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15		71	0	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		68	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		65	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black		62	0	0	12	8	0
Poppyseed, White		13	12	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts		65	8	0	13	2	0
Mowraseed		9	12	0	10	4	0
Barley		46	0	0	6	11	0
Castorseed		65	0	0	13	0	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready					..		
Delivery					..		
Jira		12	0	0	..		
Forward		Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May		8	7	9			
Linseed, May		13	13	9			

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl/-May Sellers.
Buyers 23 1/2.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 47 3/8 Mar/Apl Quoted.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months 47 3/8 May/Aug. Done and Buyers.
Linseed afloat 21,000 Tons.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Mar. 14.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta. 18/- June/July Sellers.
17/7 1/2 July/Sep. Sellers.
17/6 Oct./Dec Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay. 17/8 1/2 Oct./Dec Sellers.
17/9 1/4 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
Tone:—Firm—not much doing.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 16.

Ready prices have ruled steady around Saturday's closing levels with limited purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,800 bags.

Our Forward market has ruled easier to-day evidencing a drop of 2d. per cwt. in February-March shipment prices for Java Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Shipment February-March Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 18/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-September Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-November-December Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment February-March Sh. 19/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/1 per cwt.
Shipment February-March Sh. 19/4 per cwt. F. B. H.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 16.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	440	443-12	
Bombay Cotton	537-8	537-8	
Bombay Dyeing	1002-8-970	962-8-65	
Century	490-80	477-8	
Nagpur	533-12-30	527-8-30	
Colaba ex-divi.	145	142-8	
Crescent ex-divi, ...	245	246-4	
Indore ex-divi.	382-8-85	380	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great ex-divi. ..	400-390	392-8-87-8	
Pearl	572-8-65-70	563-12	
Phoenix	537-8	565-35	
Bharucha	112-8	110	
Simplex	217-8-15-17-8	196-4-205	
Swan	1162-8	1162-8	
Swadeshi	620	615	
Pabni	355	348-12	
Fazal	977-8-58-12	951-4-56-4	
Mathuradas	257-8	257-8	
Tata Mill	217-8	200	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	377-8-70	367-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	850	850	
Gokak	120	120	
Edward Sassoon	160	160	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Tata Hydro	995-80-85	980-85-1000	
Bombay Burma Old ..	342-8	342-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	103-12	103-2	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	86-4	85	
Bundi Cement	10-4	10	
Central E. Mining	33-8	33-8	
Indian Cement	50	45	
Tata Steel Ordy.	20-20-4	20-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	65-63-12-66-4	67-8	

METALS.

London, Mar 14.

English best Selected Copper £67.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 3/4
Copper Braziers £82 1/2.
Yellow Metal £7 3/4
Hard Spelter 30 1/4 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 1/4
Tin Block £250/2

BRASS.

Bombay, March 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3-4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1-4	60	0	0
Do	1 1-2	60	0	0
Do	1 3-4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 16.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	0
Panchteka Joint ..	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars ..	..	39	4	0
Pat Klai	..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57	8	0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1-1-2		66	8	0
„ „ to 1-3-4 to 2 ..		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66	4	0
„ „ 1 1-4 ..		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 16.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	13	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	6
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Japan	No. 40—1	1	7	9
„	No. 42—2	1	7	9
„	No. 20	1	0	9
„	No. 32	1	5	3

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 14.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 17 1/2 Apl./-May Sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 19 1/2 March.
Tone:—Quiet but steady.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 13/- to 13/6.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

The following is a report of the working of the Bawdwin Mine:—

During the month of February 18,766 tons of ore were mined. 18,340 tons of ore were milled in the treatment plant producing 7,157 tons of leady concentrates. 10,361 tons of lead bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 3,957 tons hard lead for treatment in Refinery. Refinery products were:—
3,604 tons Refined Lead.
3,75,000 ozs. Refined Silver.
Of Silver production 41,000 ozs. were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 900 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 14 ozs. of Silver, 8.5 per cent. Lead and 44 per cent. Zinc.

In addition to the above 350 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated Smelter Bye-products and 1,175 tons Copper Ore. 200 tons of Antimonial Lead were also produced.

The tonnage of lead bearing material smelted includes 800 tons high grade Ore and 1,133 tons old Chinese slag recovered from Sterne River.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Opening ceremony of Cattle Farm and Cattle Exhibition at Akurli (Kandevalli Station), by Sir Leslie Wilson, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Opening ceremony of Indian National Industrial and Art Exhibition, "Congress House", 223, Girgaon Back Road, 7-15 p.m., by Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah.

Annual meeting of Society for Protection of Children in W. I., Municipal Corporation Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Opening of National Industrial and Art Exhibition, "Congress House", Girgaum Back Road.

Opening ceremony of New School Building, of H. H. Aga Khan's Ismailli Board, by Governor, Sandhurst Road, near Dongri.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Laying of foundation stone of "Prince of Wales Wards," G. T. Hospital, by H. E. Governor, 6 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras East Passenger	21 40	8 30

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th March to 6 a.m. of 16th March, 1925:—

Small-pox 10 attacks (including 1 imported from Peshawar) and 7 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 106. Total mortality this day last year was 108.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with mails from London of the 12th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 14th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails ex s. s. "Macedonia" from London of the 5th instant left Aden at 11 p.m. on the 15th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Friday, the 20th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) instead of 12 noon on Tuesday, the 17th, as previously notified.

"INFANT MORTALITY AND ITS CAUSES."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Madanpura Settlement, Dr. M. I. Kmatkhate will deliver a lecture with slides on "Infant mortality and how to check it" to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Improvement Trust Twelve Chawls, Agripada.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, ("The Prince of Wales's Own"), will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a discourse on "Katha Upanishad" at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. The class is open to the public.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Professor H. L. Kaji, on "Great Co-operators and their contribution to the Co-operative Movement." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the New Rangari Chawls, Khar Road, Bandra. All are cordially invited to attend.

Speakers:—Messrs. Wamanrao Mukadam, Sonan (Satara), Saptarshi (Ahmednagar), L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona), Narayanrao Gunjal (Poona) and Narielwala (Gujrath). Subject: "Present Situation."

BREEDING FARM AND CATTLE EXHIBITION.

The opening ceremony of Sheth Gordhandas Soondersdas Mulji Jetha Cattle-breeding Farm and Gowshala and Thana District Cattle Exhibition at Akurli (Kandevalli Station) will be held to-day (Tuesday) by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Hon. Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandli has arranged to run a special train from Colaba to Kandevalli, timings of which are given below. The tickets for the special train can be had in advance from the Mandli's Office, Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall, Bombay No. 2, and on respective stations from the servants of the Mandli only. No season ticket-holders are allowed by the special train. The special train will return after the functions are over, at the following times:—

From Colaba 3-30 p.m.; from Church Gate 3-37 p.m.; from Marine Lines 3-42 p.m.; from Grant Road 3-50 p.m.; from Kandevalli 4-30 p.m.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Grant Medical College on Monday the 16th March.

Lady Wilson attended the prize giving of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday the 16th March.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson dined with the Hon'ble Sir Maurice and Lady Hayward at Malabar Hill on Monday the 16th March.

Lt. Colonel and Mrs. E. W. Tobin and Captain and Mrs. A. K. MacEwan lunched at Government House on Sunday last.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CAUSING FIRE ON S.S. "ARCTURUS."

FIREMAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

P. Casido, a European fireman on board the S.S. "Arcturus" lying in Alexandra Dock was committed to the Sessions by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of causing mischief by a fire on board the ship.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution.

Charles Olson master of S.S. "Arcturus" said that on the 10th instant at about 5 p.m. accused who was a fireman came to him and began to use abusive language. The accused was drunk at the time. The complainant therefore ordered the accused to be locked up. Sometime later he sent for the Chief Engineer and asked him to release the accused if he was sober. The accused was found missing. A little later he smelt of smoke and found the forecastle of the ship where the accused was locked up burning. It took nearly 2 hours to exstinguish the fire. There were 7,000 tins of oil on board the ship.

The accused was arrested on the 12th instant.

His Worship after recording the evidence committed the accused to the Sessions.

"TERRORISING PEOPLE."

POLICEMEN PUNISHED HEAVILY.

Dasharat Mahadeo, Sheik Haroon, Sheik Nabi and Nana Soma, policemen attached to the Palton Road Police Station were convicted of robbery by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution alleged that the accused on February 15 went in uniform to Pitha Street and asked the complainant the whereabouts of a man named Genu Ganpat. The complainant said that he was the man where upon the accused said that there was a search warrant against him as he was charged of theft. The complainant denied any knowledge of the crime but all the same the accused searched the complainant's house. One of the accused, it was further alleged brought a piece of cloth from outside and pointing it to the complainant, said that it was part of the stolen property. The accused then told the complainant that if he gave them Rs. 100 they would 'samjao' their officers and get him out of the scrape. The complainant then promised them to pay Rs. 35 which he had. But the accused seemed not to have been satisfied with the money finally the complainant raised some money on ornaments and persuaded the accused to be satisfied with Rs. 65. The accused then burnt a piece of paper which they represented was the warrant.

Mr. M.K. Azad Bar-at-Law, who defended the accused said that the camplainant was reprimanded by the accused for putting cots on the road and obstructing traffic. This was a false case brought to harras the accused.

His Worship disbelieving the defence, convicted the accused and sentenced them each to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default 1 month more. The Magistrate observed that the accused instead of protecting illiterate persons, took advantage of their position to terrorize people into paying them money. It was a very serious offence for which a heavy sentence was called.

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Nowroji Dinshaw Patel stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 19,000 at the instance of Mr. Ardeshar Hormusji Wadia.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law.

The facts of the case as alleged by the complainant were that he was a timber merchant residing at Forjett Street. The accused was an insolvent and was formerly carrying on business as cotton brokers under the name and style of Messrs. N. Dinshaw and Co. The complainant struck friendship with the accused some fifteen months back when the accused came to reside in complainant's building at Forjett Street. In March 1924, the accused held out to the complainant alluring prospects of making money in the cotton line and offered to do transactions for him. The complainant at first hesitated but in the end succumbed to the temptation of having a little flutter in the cotton market. The complainant alleged that he consented to do only "Pakki Khandi" transactions and not "kachi" yhandi ones. The accused denied this. On the first occasion the complainant gave Rs. 6,000 to the accused for doing a business of 100 bales. That was on March 10, 1924. The accused made transaction on behalf of the complainant and gave him a profit of Rs. 756-8-0. This transaction and the profit thereon, as it transpired later on, was used by the accused to trade on the complainant's credulity and swindle him to the tune of Rs. 19,000 on different occasions for different transactions. The accused also falsely represented to the complainant that he was a member of the East India Cotton Association. As the complainant did not receive any money from the accused for his later transactions, he grew suspicious and made inquiries. The complainant then came to know that the accused was an insolvent, and that he was not a member of the E. I. Cotton Association. He also learned that the accused had used his money for his own use and not to do any transaction on the complainant's behalf.

His Worship in convicting the accused observed that from the evidence it seemed to him that the accused was grossly swindle who by alluring the complainant into sham profits fleeced him to the extent of Rs. 19,000. The case called for a deterrent sentence, but taking into consideration that the complainant did not press the charge, out of pity and sympathy for the members of his family, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

LORRY DRIVER'S ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate Mahadeo Balaji was charged with causing death by rash and negligent act.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Y. B. Rege, Barat-Law.

The case for the prosecution was that on March 10 at 1-45 p.m. the accused was driving his motor lorry in the Princess Dock from the Blue Gate in the direction of the Main Gate. Three labourers were coming from the opposite direction when Sahadu Genu one of the labourers was knocked down by the accused's lorry and died on the spot. The brakes of the lorry, when tested by the police were found to be out of order. The lorry was on the proper side.

The case was adjourned.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Gulcharansingh Hanumansingh was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 for rash and negligent driving by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted.

The prosecution alleged that the accused was going along Queen's Road towards Charni Road on the 10th instant at 4 p.m. When he neared the Sonapur Burial Grounds, he dashed into a Rolls Royce car that was held up, thus damaging the Rools Royce to the extent of Rs. 500.

The accused's defence was that the driver of the Rolls Royce car did not give the proper sign.

The Magistrate on evidence convicted the accused.

ALLEGED DEFRAUDING OF MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

ACCUSED REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY.

Inspector C. I. Kavishwar, C. I. D. put up Dinoobhai Chandubhai Mehta before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on several charges of theft, cheating and using as genuine a forged document and asked for a further remand into police custody up to March 25th.

It would be recalled that the accused was arrested in connection with an alleged big fraud perpetrated, on the Bank of India Ltd. to the extent of Rs. 1,68,000.

The complainant Mr. S. D. Mehta is the Secretary to the Maharao of Cutch. The accused was a friend and confident of the complainant. On May 2, 1924, Mr. S. D. Mehta opened a current account of Rs. 3 lakhs with the Bank of India. He sent his specimen signature on May 8, 1924, and ordered his pass book to be sent to the accused. The book was sent to the accused on May 13, 1924. Mr. S. D. Mehta along with the Maharao of Cutch left for England on May 31, 1924. On May 30, 1924, a bearer cheque for Rs. 1,68,000 was drawn with a forged signature of the complainant and duly cashed. When the complainant returned from England, he sent his pass book and cheque book to the Bank for verification. He then discovered that there was a debit entry of Rs. 1,68,000 against his account. On examining his cheque book he found that the counterfoil and the cheque in question were not to be found in the book. He therefore lodged a complaint with the police on January 6, 1925, Inspector Kavishwar who was deputed to investigate the matter, traced the accused to Ahmedabad and got him arrested on March 7.

Mr. Kavishwar in his remand application stated that as the police investigation were not complete, the accused be remanded into police custody.

Mr. K. F. Nariman on behalf of the accused applied for bail.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor opposed Mr. Nariman's application for bail.

His Worship remanded the accused into police custody till the 25th instant.

PATHAN RAJ IN BOMBAY.

PEDESTRIAN LOOTED AND STABBED

At about 4-30 a.m. on Saturday one Sadashiv Keru Khetu was proceeding over Carnac Bridge when he was suddenly pounced upon by four men who appeared to be Pathans and they demanded his coast. Sadashiv having refused to remove it they seized him and removed it by force which contained Rs. 2 in cash. When Sadashiv was struggling and shouting for assistance, one of the assailants stabbed him in the back with a penknife which almost penetrated the lungs. The accused then made off. The injured man went to the Pydhoni Police Station and reported the matter. The police removed him to the G. T. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

JAMMED BETWEEN LORRY AND PILLAR

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday, touching the death of Kashaba Rama, a Hindu boy aged ten years.

The evidence showed that on Sunday at about 7 p.m. Pherozshah Nusservanji Seodia, a Parsi driver was swerving a motor lorry which had got stuck against the plinth of a chawl at Tardeo when it struck the deceased and he was jammed between the lorry and a pillar. His head was crushed and he died on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict of death by his having been jammed between a pillar and a motor lorry which the suspected person Pherozshah Nusserwanji Sidoia was negligently putting in motion.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ENGINE.

Mullayaswamy Pillayaswamy, a Madrasi cooly (30), employed in the G.I.P. Railway Workshop at Matunga was walking on Friday at 8 a.m. on the railway lines between Sion and Matunga when he was knocked down by the engine of a train running between Sion and Matunga. It appeared two up and down trains were running on the lines at the time of the accident besides a goods train and Mullayaswamy seeing so many trains running at a time got confused and in trying to run across the lines dashed against the engine of the up local train. The engine driver warned the deceased by the whistle while the gateman shouted before the accident but the deceased paid no heed. The train was stopped and the injured man was brought to the Byculla Railway Hospital where it was found that his right foot was crushed and skull was fractured. He died soon after admission.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED THEFTS IN SHOPS.

Yeshwant Kashiram having his shop on the ground floor of a house at Dhunji Street, reports to the police that at about 8 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th instant he closed his shop and went home. The shop remained closed on the 11th instant on account of Holi festival. On Thursday at about 9 a.m. when he opened the lock on the door he found that silver and gold valued at Rs. 600 had been missing from a wooden cask.

Vasanji Velji, manager of Messrs. Suleman and Sons, who own a shop at Khoja Moholla, reports to the police that at about 8 p.m. on Wednesday he closed his shop as usual and went home. On Thursday at about 8 a.m. when he went to the shop he found the lock on the door forced open. On examining the shop, he found one cloth bale and some stationery valued at Rs. 599-12-0 missing.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR.

EUROPEAN FINED.

Sergeant Bailey put up J. Tuffield and A. G. Tuffield, Europeans, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by Mr. S. B. Billimoria, on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place.

Sergeant Bailey deposed that on the night of the 14th instant the accused were in the Empire Cinema where a boxing tournament was in progress. Sergt. Bailey received information that the accused were having a quarrel and a fight just in front of the theatre. He went to the scene when the accused began to abuse Sergt. Bailey. Both the accused were under the influence of liquor.

The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S SUPPORT DR. GOUR

A meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Sunday in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to accord their support to the Age of Consent Bill moved by Dr. Sir H. S. Gour. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Indian Association and the Bhagini Samaj and was presided over by Lady Cowasji Jehangir.

Lady Cowasji Jehangir in opening the proceedings of the evening observed that they all knew the object for which they had gathered. The subject of the health of women and the children was not only the concern of the women, but also of the whole nation. The law as obtained in the country allowed a girl under 12 years not only to contract marriage but did not even prevent her to live a married life. She need not dwelt at great length upon the evils of early marriage and the strain it entailed upon the young girls who had to bear the duties and obligations of motherhood. They were too patent to them all. While Europe and other advanced countries of the world had moved in the matter and had passed laws prohibiting early marriages, they in India had remained as they were. It was a happy augury of the times that gentlemen like Dr. Gour interested themselves in the matter and tried to alleviate the lot of womanhood.

Lady Cowasji Jehangir then explained the objects of the Bill and how it meant to improve the conditions of the women.

Lady Jehangir then called upon Mrs. Heerabai Tata to move the resolution which ran as follows:—

"That this meeting of women of Bombay ask the Legislative Assembly to pass as it stands Dr. Sir H. S. Gour's Age of Consent Bill and strongly protests for the welfare of the Indian race against the age being lowered from 14 to 13."

MISERIES OF GIRL MOTHERS.

Mrs. Heerabai Tata in moving the resolution said that Dr. Sir H. S. Gour in bringing this Bill before the Legislative Assembly was prompted to put a check to the baneful custom prevailing in this country, whereby girls under eleven and twelve years were saddled with responsibilities of a married life and consequent motherhood. Dr. Gour proposed by this Bill to raise the age from 12 to 14 years and to make it criminal even for a husband to force his wife, if she happened to be below 14 years eto lead a married life. It was a common experience of many countries that wherever the practice of early marriage prevailed, the growth of women was stunted and the progeny of such marriages was weak and unhealthy. India, too, had that bitter experience in the countless of number of dwarfed and stunted women and a high rate of infant mortality. This state of things ought to have been put a stop to long ago. Unfortunately women were debarred from being elected to the Legislatures and a cause like the present one which was primarily the concern of women suffered. In Western civilized countries women by persistent agitation and propaganda had made their voice felt in the Councils of their countries.

Mrs. Tata then dwelt upon the miseries of the girl mother called upon to bring up her babe. Not only did the babe suffer from careful and intelligent bringing up, but the girl mother, unprepared both by her age and education, to share the onerous duties and responsibilities of motherhood, also suffered. The calls of motherehood on her weak physique proves too great a strain and usually after the birth of her first or second child she succumbed or was a victim to one of the fell diseases.

Continuing Mrs. Tata said that fortunately for them, there were gentlemen like Dr. Gour who came forward to gallantly champion their cause and it was in the fitness of things that the women must accord their support to Dr. Gour's Bill. If the Bill was passed into Act not only would the women benefit, but the whole nation. She therefore requested the ladies present to pass the proposition.

Mrs. Jaishree Raiji, B.A., in seconding the resolution said that the women must see that their rights were properly respected by the society. They must protest against the continuance of the practice whereby girls under 12 years were asked to share the duties of matrimony. In the West they had put the minimum age at 16, and she did not see why they should also insist on that limit. There were critics who said that what was good for the Occident was not good for an Orient. But she instanced the case of Japan, an Oriental country where ehey have penalized marriages under the age of 15 years. They were grateful to Dr. Gour for bringing up this Bill and she hoped that they would demonstrate the same by passing the resolution.

MUSLIM SUPPORT.

Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji further supported the resolution in Urdu. She said that she had great pleasure in supporting the resolution. It was quite obvious from a moment's thought that from the point of view of women, Dr. Gour's Bill was one that must have their full support, as it protested against girls being burdened with responsibilities at the most impressionable period of their lives.

The Bill had been discussed in the Select Committee and it was proposed by a majority to raise the age to 14 years. However some Hindu members had written separate dissenting minutes against the age of consent between husband and wife being raised from 12 to 13 as an unnecessary interference with religious matters. Mr. Jinnah in his dissenting minute approved of the age being raised to 14 as recommended by the Select Committee.

As far as she heard and knew of Muslim opinion on this side of India, it was favourably disposed towards the Bill.

Mrs. Shalinibai Wagle B.A., further supported the resolution in Marathi. She said that as women they must lend their support to Dr. Gour who as a gallant gentleman, had come forward to champion their cause. It was but meet therefore that the women of Bombay should show that they were in full agreement with Dr. Gour's Bill.

A number of other ladies further supported the resolution after which it was carried unanimously.

Another resolution was passed authorising the President to wire their support to Dr. Gour.

Miss Mithan Tata proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Cowasji Jehangir for coming and presiding over the meeting.

IN AID OF COW PROTECTION.

"VIR KUNAL": A GUJRATI DRAMA.

A pleasant little function came off on Thursday night in the Victoria Theatre, when a benefit performance of "Vir Kunal", a Gujrati drama, was staged by the Shri Laxmi Kant Natak Samaj, in aid of the Govardhan Sanstha (Cow Protection Society). There was a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen and the house was packed to its utmost. The Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah presided on the occasion.

Mr. Maganlal M. Munshi in thanking Sir Lallubhai for having consented to preside on the occasion gave a brief history of the Goverdhan Sanstha, and the useful work it has been doing in the cause of cow protection. The Society had been founded by Chounde Swami and had been in existence for the last twenty years in Maharashtra. During that period it had by means of intensive and earnest propaganda saved a number of cows from the butcher's knife and tried to provide pure and unadulterated milk to infants irrespective of caste and creed. Mr. Munshi then thanked the audience for the generous support they gave to the Society by coming in large numbers to the drama.

Sir Lallubhai Shah, the President, in presenting a gold mecal to Mr. Chandubhai Shah, spoke in suitable terms of the sense of public spirit exhibited by Mr. Chandubhai and of the laudable objects of the Goverdhan Sanstha.

The President and the proprietor were then garlanded.

It is estimated that the show would realise about Rs. 2,000 to the Society.

CORPORATION AND PROHIBITION.

SUPPERANNUATED AUDITORS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, when at the outset the result of the election of Corporation representatives to the Bombay Port Trust Board was declared. The ballot resulted in the election of the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

ABSTINENCE PROPAGANDA.

The House then went on to discuss the question of carrying on an intensive propaganda of abstinence in E, F and G Wards with a view to checking the increasing evil of drink among the working classes in the city.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the matter reported that after carefully going through the difficulties in the way they did not think of financing the scheme suggested by the Sanitary Measures Committee of propaganda for abstinence.

Mr. A. Sawale moved that the report be recorded.

There were two amendments to the resolution—one moved by Dr. Master called for financing the Social Service League to the extenet of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose, while the other moved by Mr. Silam wanted the report to be referred back to the Committee for explaining what they meant by difficulties.

Both the amendments were lost, the original proposition being carried.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved that the Government be requested to so amend the Section 136 of the Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to appoint auditors for a renewable period of three years instead of one year as at present.

Mr. Pai in moving the resolution said that as a result of the present arrangement they had auditors who had left Government service who were no better than foxails. They wanted young bright men who could do their work efficiently and conscientously.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Sir Dinshaw Petit opposed Mr. Pai's motion.

The Commissioner commended the motion of Rao Bahadur Pai for the Corporation's support.

Mr. J. B. Petit moved an amendment that the resolution be referred to the Establishment Committee.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee proposed to move a rider to Rao Bahadur Pai's resolution. He wanted that words "certified and chartered" be added to th wword 'auditors' in the original proposition.

Mr. Tairsee said that the auditors at present appointed were over 60 and erred on the side of 100. Continuing, Mr. Tairsee said that he would not call their auditors' quacks, but they were such as were not allowed to practise as auditors under the Act.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment was lost.

Mr. J. B. Petit's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then appointed Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. H. J. Davis as its representatives to the Thirty-sixth Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held in Edinburgh in July next. The Corporation also appointed Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. H. J. Davis as its representatives to the Fourth International Congress of Building and Public Works which comes in June next in Paris.

The Corporation then adjourned to Friday next.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA, March 16.

In the share market jutes opened steadier after the week end for the speculative stocks owing to bull manipulations. The higher denominations fully maintained their quotations but outside support was small. In coals ony a few dealings reported, hardly any variations were reflected in rates. Teas registered moderate turnover. Okayti marked a sharp rise of over hundred points. The miscellaneous section recorded no features of outstanding interest. Government securities are very firm sellers being scarce. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:— 3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/6, five per cent bonds 1933 97/5, five per cent loan 1945-55 98/6, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/12, 6 per cent bonds 1930 102/10.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 80.

Cotton:—Agra United 10/8, Kesoram 3/10.

Jutes:—Alliance 676/8, Auckland 302, Belvedere 570, Budge Budge 502/8, Birla 8/14, Birla pref 76, Champdany 212, Clive 47/14, Dalhousie 463, Fort William 431/8, Howrah 46/12, Hukumchand ord. 10, Kankarrah 500/8, Kemarhatty pref 100, Lansdowne 365/8, Lawrence pref 110, National 33/4, Northbrook pref 111/8, Presidency 8/4, Waverley 7/8.

Coals:—Bengal 573, Bhalgora 9/8, Jainty Central 6/4, Samla and Kendra 10, Standard 60/8.

Miscellaneous:—Kangra Valley Slate 167, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 5/12, Triton Insurance 109, British India Corporation ord. 4/12, Burma Finance and Mining 3/14, Ttaghur Paper 3/14, Midnapore Jemindary 107.

Tea Companies:—Birpara pref 105, Bishnauth 32/4, Purupbari 12/8, Dkayti 533, Singell 87.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirtyone thirtysecond pence.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th March, 1925.

Cotton	29074 Bales
Wheat	4043 Cwts.
Linseed	25452 "
Rape, etc.	2745 "
Gingellyseed	323 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	3747 "
Castorseed	13678 "
Rice	241584 "
Myrabollams	6358 "
Cottonseed	12592 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	1853 "
Juwar	2098 "
Masur	147 "
Barley	276 "
Bajri	4800 "
Coal	462 Tons.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Y. M. C. A. AND POLICE BEATEN.

Monday's play in the first round of the Aga Khan Tournament provided a certain amount of interest. The meeting between the Central Y. M. C. A. and the Eastern Telegraphs was a sorry affair. The Central Branch Young Men are not half as good as they were in the Sphinx League and the formation of the Cathedral Old Boys' team has broken the backbone of the Y. M. C. A. side which contains only three or four of the original players. The Eastern Telegraphists have plenty of material, but they hardly met with any difficulty their one goal victory being an easy one. Before the Young Men's defence had settled down, Marshall gave the lead to his side and this was the decisive score of the game. A patched up forward line backed by a new set of halves is hardly calculated to make a decent show. The efforts of the Y. M. C. A. were chiefly individual and what little passing there was lacked understanding. The Telegraph defence did experience a certain amount of strain in the latter half, but in their hesitancy the Y. M. C. A. forwards invariably made matters easy for the defending backs.

Telegraph:—Natavidade; Lewis and Gonsalves; Augustino, Sebastian and Coutinho; William, Havelock, Cyril, Marshall and Lobo.

Y. M. C. A. (Central):—Ernst; Evans and Rodericks; R. Barnes, James and J. Barnes; Whittaker, Dogorne, Ward, J. Rodericks and Soares.

Referee:—Messrs. Maloney and Thornback.

G. I. P. BEAT POLICE.

The meeting between the City Police and the G. I. P. Parel provided a keen struggle and the Railwaymen won the day by the odd goal in three. The Railway have recently annexed the Buchanan Cup and the Policemen are holders of the second division trophy in the Sphinx League.

The G. I. P. can hardly claim an easy time as the Police forwards were constantly in their area. Twenty minutes' play still left a blank score-board, but in the next seven minutes both teams scored one each. Cowton lost more than one fair opening which he should have converted without difficulty. But ne could not overcome the tendency to attempt a square hit. The Railway were the first to score, Gidney being responsible for the goal. The Police attack hurled itself upon the Railway defence and gave O'Brien and Phipps a few anxious moments. Their persistent efforts were soon realized when Gravestone surprised the Railway goalie by scoring of a free hit near the striking area. A fast pace was maintained in the second half when neither defence showed any signs of giving in. Scott's sound goal keeping for the Police was a feature of the play. He cleared every shot with tall kicks and hard hits and displayed considerable judgment in his methods. The winning goal of the evening was obtained through Fernandes who slipped through the Police backs and for once caught Scott napping. This left only five minutes in which to equalise, but try as they would the G. I. P. defence stood intact.

G. I. P.:—Coveney; Phipps and O'Brien; Chapman, Lewis and Loveday; D'Monte, Fernandes, Cowton, Willis and Gidney.

Police:—Scott; Abdul Gaffur and Hewson; Rabbitt, Mackenzie and Paull; Laxman Vishnu, Littlewood, Gravestone, Wilkinson and Abdul Kadir.

Referee:—Messrs. Reade and D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15—"Times of India" vs. G. I. P. B. (Re. play).

5-30—Bombay Gymkhana vs. E. B. R. A.

ALL-BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

A Bandra correspondent writes:—

That Tennis is becoming more and more popular in Bandra can be seen from the large number of entries the All-Bandra Tennis Tournament has attracted this year in all events. The Gentlemen's Singles has appealed to 31 which is double of last year's. There are 18 entries for the Gentlemen's Doubles a few more than last year, and 9 for the Mixed Doubles. Of the three events the Gentlemen's Doubles will be very interesting.

PATHE CINEMA.

The enthusiasm with which Harold Lloyd's production "Safety Last" was received on the commencement of its third week proves the extraordinary popularity this clever picture has gained. We may be wrong, but we believe a run of three consecutive weeks for one film is a record for Bombay. It is certainly a success which must be highly gratifying to the management of Pathe's Cinema.

But the success of "Safety Last" is not to be wondered at. It is easily the greatest comedy which has been seen for many a long day and after seeing it a number of times it still provokes hearty laughter. Harold Lloyd is a remarkable man and he will be doing a real service if he sends along some more pictures of this kind. No one with a sense of humour can fail to appreciate the hundred and one absurdities which this comedian produces in "Safety Last." The Bargain Sale in the big store is a treat in itself and this is only one of the countless episodes which are packed into the film. The ingenuity with which he creates the impression that he is the controlling force of the business is another clever feature, but there is no doubt that the outstanding incidents are those which accompany that wonderful climb he performs up the side of a 12-storey building. Many of his "stunts" in this series of series make one gasp—it is honestly difficult to conceive anything more hazardous. But there is no point in saying any more about the show. The fact that the public want it for a third week is ample testimony to its qualities. One can only repeat it is seven reels of good wholesome fun.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

WHY MR. BHARUCHA RESIGNED?

BOMBAY, March 13.

Asked if he had seen his name as a delinquent member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that he had read it with regret, for he had practically resigned the Vice-Presidentship, since early in December, that the Hon. Secretaries knew about it and that he also wrote and informed them about it. Questioned as to why he had resigned, Mr. Bharucha said that the reasons were rather sad and serious and that he would publish the correspondence if Mahatma Gandhi permitted it.—Free Press of India.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1925.

BOMBAY'S CLAIM.

In their representation regarding the Meston Award, the Bombay Government suggest a provisional remedy on the Bengal model, but we do hope that any grant of a provisional remedy will not hinder the investigation of the real problem underlying the quack-device of 1920. The provisional remedy mentioned in the representation is that the Central Government should generously remit the contribution of Rs. 56 lakhs from Bombay. Sir Basil Blackett can afford to meet the demand. Now that the Government are against the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty, the Finance Member has his original surplus intact, and if he extends the hand of retrenchment a little further, he is not likely to miss a half-crore. Sir Basil's estimates have the knack of showing better results in the realisation, and, therefore, there is no insuperable difficulty in the adoption of the "provisional remedy." As for the obstacle of the Devolution Rules, Sir Basil Blackett cannot pretend they are insurmountable. When he remitted Bengal's contribution for another three years, he broke the restrictions of the Devolution Rules and he now stands estopped from pleading legal disability. We are afraid the Bombay Government have been somewhat supine and irregular in their opposition to the Meston Award. On 3rd March, when Sir Basil Blackett was heckled in the Assembly, Mr. Patel narrowly questioned him on the activities of the Bombay Government:

"Mr. V. J. Patel: Will the Hon. Member say whether the Bombay Government pressed this view on the Government of India for the reopening of the Meston Award and the examining of it?.

Sir Basil Blackett: I believe that Bombay Government have done so on one or two occasions."

The Finance Member's memory seems pretty faint in regard to Bombay, possibly because the terms in which the Bombay Government complained, deluded him into the idea that their voice was part of the perfunctory growl against the Meston Award. On the other hand, Sir Leslie Wilson has often made it into a theme of public speeches without being able to disturb the watchdogs of Delhi: He told the Bombay Chamber of Commerce last week that "he had taken every public opportunity and he would add every private opportunity of representing what he knew to be the unanimous views of all sections of the public on this all-important matter.' The Bengal bureaucracy was less strident and more effective. Rarely has a Bombay publicist served in the Viceroy's Executive Council, and while other Provinces improve their financial position, our Government remain in the plight of the sick man at the pool of Bethesda "Sir I have no man, when the water is troubled to put me into the pool, for while I am coming another steppeth down before me."

The Bombay Government will do well to discover how Bengal accomplished her purpose. In the first Assembly they passed a resolution in favour of remission, while this time the Government have of their accord deleted the burden. The Bombay Government who wax eloquent over the conspicuous "success" of the Reforms in this province have to learn the art of importunate diplomacy, but it would be a great disservice both to Bombay and Bengal if the Central Government were allowed to rest with mere remissions. In this regard, the arguments of Bombay and Bengal have much in common between them, a fact which the "Times of India" has sought to mar with its fustian show of deep comprehension. The Joint Parliamentary Committee went out of their way to recommend special treatment for Bengal, but apart from it we have the common interest of destroying the puerile assumption that for Reforms it is essential "to find out some means of entirely separating the resources of the central and provincial governments." The heresy was declared in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and is the main cause of inequity and tribulation. In the Memorandum adopted in the Bombay Council, the Bombay Government emphasise the importance of correct perspective and they plead for a reconsideration, by an impartial tribunal, of the fantastic policy of separating "resources" to the injury of progressive provinces. "Since the province of Bengal has," says the Memorandum, "contributed, like Bombay, a very large amount to the Central Revenues in the shape of income-tax, super-tax, and excess-profits duty in the four years 1921-25, we regard this remission of 2 crores in the past and 2 crores in the coming three years as a partial recognition of the injustice of the Meston Settlement and we endorse and support the decision.' The differentiation against Bombay is rightly condemned, but even if the whole schedule of provincial contribution were by a miracle repealed, we would still denounce the so-called separation of resources to the injury of Bombay. In the reshuffle of tax-heads, both Bengal and Bombay were penalised because as large payers of income-tax they found that expanding sources had been confiscated by the Government of India. Bengal zemindars do profit by the permanent revenue settlement and the technical interpretation of the term "agricultural income," but the case for a revision of the basis of federal finance has to be urged without any invidious dispersion of energy. The Memorandum condenses the history of the Meston Award and explains for the benefit of the layman how in the allotment of resources we had been mulcted of growing heads. The Central Government took over our progressive resources and in dividing the so-called windfall they so juggled the award as to leave 14 per cent. of the sum to Bengal and 9 per cent. to Bombay. The illusion that the two provinces were favourably treated by imposing upon them contributions of 63 lakhs and 56 lakhs seems to have affected even the experts of the Finance Department who have never had the courage to face the real point of the exposure. The condemnation of the Meston Settlement in Bengal has in broad lines followed the criticism directed from Western India and there should be no abatement in the demand for a rational revision even if the Finance Member remitted a few lakhs on the principle "Anything for a quiet life." The pundits of the Meston Committee took abnormal years for their data and built upon them a wild-cat scheme of conjecture. Bombay, they very kindly hoped may "look for reasonable elasticity in their revenues apart from income tax." As a matter of fact, Bombay finds herself growing in a cast-iron jacket, while as a result of large irrigation and development expenditure at the cost of Bombay, the Government of India hope for "reasonable elasticity" in their receipts from the railways and from trade. The outrage in the case of Bombay is magnified by the weight of enormous outlay which will fetch her revenues nothing out of increased productivity. The root-cause of the problem is the childish presumption that resources may be chopped and divided, while in every other system of federal finance in the world, there are common advantages in prosperity between the Central authority and the constituent States. That fundamental vice should be removed, and no "wiping out" of provincial contributions can do it.

As the case for the revision of the Meston Settlement depends upon financial principles and constitutional usages, we hope an adverse comment of a domestic nature will not take away from the merit and the cogency of the representation to the Government of India. The Bombay Government state that the provincial taxes per head of population (1922-23) amounted to Rs. 6.1. Pride of place thus belongs to Bombay—in the rigour of taxation. In Madras the corresponding figure is Rs. 3.2, in Bengal 1.9. We do not know how these figures have been reached; the findings of independent scholars are slightly different, although the ratio of disparity in each item of difference suggests a difference of outlook. Anyway, the figures given now belong to a State-paper; and we cannot resist the question whether the over-spending suggested has any real remunerative value. It may seem a provincial question of interest to the Legislative Council; even so it challenges serious consideration. The Meston Committee was vastly impressed by the spending capacity of the Bombay Government. To this implication of possible retrenchments, the Government give an answer consisting of rhetorical queries. That is not enough, and the Council has a case of dread relevancy against the phenomenon and in favour of economy. The Memorandum says: "We admit we have a scale of expenditure far above the Indian average; but if the State in Bombay has conferred greater benefits on the people in the matter of Education, Medical Relief, Roads, Buildings, and such other beneficent activities, it has derived the revenues for this expenditure from its own people. Is it right that we should be penalised on this ground?" We would say No, but what are the facts? In the matter of Medical Relief, the statistics of infant mortality stagger us. Roads and Buildings are a matter of appreciation in which the personal equation can cause differences. Take the test case of literacy. The Bombay citizen pays Rs. 6.1 as his tax-dues; Bengal is happy with Rs. 1.9. What is the advantage reaped by Bombay against this monstrous difference? According to the Census of 1921, Bombay has a population of 19.34 milions of whom 1.65 millions are literate; Bengal has a population of 46.7 millions of whom 4.25 millions are literate. In other words Bengal represents a literacy of about 9.11 per cent. against Bombay's 8.55 per cent. What is the use of hurling bitter questions when we spend thrice as much to get less than the Bengal tax-payer? It is a broad test, but we are concerned to emphasise that on the crucial canons of Education and Public Health, we are squandering money against meagre results. Whatever happens to the formulation of a legitimate scheme of federal finance, we owe it to ourselves to bring expenditure down to parity with the advantages we reap from administration. The Memorandum betrays a mood of dizzy complacency over the profit of large taxation. The claim is overstated, and as a matter of domestic interest, we cannot afford to abate the call for retrenchment as well as the remission of local taxation.

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

The Government of Bombay yesterday introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council their Bill extending the protection of the Rent Acts for three years in the case of residential buildings of which the standard rent does not exceed Rs. 50 in Karachi and Rs. 85 in any other area in which the Act is in operation. The Bill purports to be a fulfilment of the pledge given by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in October last that he would introduce a measure that would meet with the approval of both landlords and tenants. But it is in reality a mockery of the hardships of the tenants rather than a genuine attempt to protect them. For in the first place it does not protect the tenants of all classes of residential buildings and, secondly, it deliberately excludes non-residential buildings. The restriction and exclusion do not find place either in the British Rent Acts of which the duration is now being extended by Parliament nor in the corresponding legislative measure passed by the Bengal Legislative Council. They are peculiar to the Bombay Bill and no valid or convincing reasons have been advanced in support of them. Mr. K. F. Nariman sought by his amendments to extend the protection of the Bill to non-residential buildings also. The ruling of the President by which the amendments were declared as being outside the scope of the Bill will be received by the public with the profoundest regret and disappointment. Mr. Nariman, apprehending that his amendments would be construed as amendments of principle and thus ruled out of order at the Second Reading, asked for permission under Standing Order VIII, Rule 4, sub-rule 2 to move his amendments at the First Reading. And he was perfectly entitled to do so as his amendments related to sections of an existing Act submitted to the Council's jurisdiction Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's Bill seeks to delete certain words from sub-Section 4 of Section I of Act II of 1918 and from sub-section 2 of Section 1 of Act VIII of 1918 and to substitute certain words in their stead. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir has submitted these two sections particularly to the jurisdiction of the Council and, according to the ruling given by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah when the Karachi Port Trust Act Amendment Bill was under consideration, in July last year when a section of an existing Act is so submitted to the Council's jurisdiction, members have every right to amend it in any way they like. But apart from the strictly technical aspect of the matter, we think it extremely unfortunate that in a matter, in respect of which strong feelings existed in the Council, thanks to the reprehensible tactics employed by Government in deliberately omitting non-residential buildings from the operation of their Bill, the President did not consider it wise to leave it to the Council to exercise its right to modify or extend the scope of the measure, as it considered proper in its considered judgment. The effect of the ruling is virtually to make it impossible for the Council to improve the Bill so as to secure effective protection for all classes of tenants who deserve it and thus to remedy a crying public grievance. The ultimate responsibility for the deplorable situation created by the ruling lies with the Government who have displayed incredible callousness towards the suffering of thousands of poor and middle-class tenants of business premises. The remedy lies in their hand if they are genuinely anxious to promote a measure which will meet with the approval of tenants as well as landlords. They must at once introduce another Bill extending the protection of the Rent Acts to non-residential buildings. Unless they do so, the boast of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir that Government have held the scales even between landlords and tenants will remain an empty and cruel boast.

Notes of the Day.

The Disinterested Mentor!

The "Times of India", not content with its futile efforts to prove to the world that Mahatma Gandhi has at present very few followers left, is now taking upon itself the duty of lecturing him. Very few Indians will believe that Mahatmaji has lost following or that the universal reverence for him has abated by a single inch, in spite of Anglo-Indian assertions to the contrary, but our contemporary seeks to curry favour with a certain section of reactionary Muslims by telling Mahatmaji that his "excursions into theologies other than his own" cause annoyance. The Mahatmaji asks in "Young India" whether the punishment of stoning recently resorted to in Kabul with respect to certain Ahmadis is sanctioned by the Quran. Mahatmaji's question was natural in view of the attempt made by a certain section of Muslims to defend the inhuman punishment in spite of the clear injunction of the Quran to the contrary. The "Times of India" has the presumption to tell Gandhiji he should not indulge in such queries, as his advice and interference are uncalled-for. Why? Because, according to our contemporary, he has added "enormously to his unpopularity in Mahomedan circles". We were under the belief that if there was any leader in India who was equally popular with all the Indian communities, it was Mahatma Gandhi. Now we know better. There is another reason, however as puerile as it is mischievous, discovered by our Anglo-Indian contemporary to read Mahatmaji a lecture. In its opinion "he has materially helped to produce a whole series of riots," and it goes on to talk of his "ludicrous failure at Kohat." What a melancholy exhibition of the slenderness of resource in running down Gandhiji!

The Age of Consent.

The Legislative Assembly will consider this week the report of its Select Committee on Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill. The age of consent has for the last thirty-five years stood at 12, a melancholy testimony to the apathy leaders of public opinion as well as Government towards the incalculable ruin wrought the physique and morals of the nation. Dr. Gour's Bill is a belated though welcome attempt to raise the age to 14 against husbands as well as strangers. Unfortunately, the Select Committee, while agreeing to the raising of the age of consent to 14 in the case of strangers, has recommended a lower limit of 13 years in the case of husbands. The concession in favour of the husbands seems to be prompted by a failure to understand the reality of the problem with which the Bill seeks to deal. The Bill is a measure demanded by humanity and the vital interests of the nation. Its object is to protect girls from the injurious consequences of a too early sexual intercourse. If the need for protection against strangers upto the age of 14 is realised, the protection is equally necessary against husbands: in fact, the necessity is more imperative; for such cases of injury inside marriage are infinitely more numerous than those outside it. It is a welcome sign of the times that the demand for reform is being urged in an uncompromising manner by a growing number of enlightened women as is evident from the meeting that was held in Bombay on Sunday under the presidency of Lady Cowasji Jehangir. The Legislative Assembly will, we trust, give serious consideration to the representation made on behalf of Indian women and see that the age of consent in all cases is raised to 14, providing, if necessary, for a lighter penalty in cases of honest mistakes as regards age in marital relationship.

Proposed Bastar-Mayurbhanj Alliance.

To Rautrai Sreedam Chandra Bhanj Deo of Mayurbhanj we owe a word of apology. On 3rd March, we published an article commenting upon the proposed Bastar-Mayurbhanj Alliance in which Kumar Prafulla Chunder figured as bride-groom-elect. On strictures on the interference of the Local Government were based upon a Report supplied by the All-India Kshatriya Sabha which stated that the consent of the bride was secured through undue influence. Relying on the Report we further commented on the "very delicate constitution" and "weak eye-sight" of Kumar Prafulla Chunder, the son of the gentleman to whom we express our regret; regret, because we have been informed on his behalf that "the description you have given of him is an untruth which certain persons who are maliciously disposed" have been "attempting to circulate." We are assured on authority that the Kumar is a robust young man, and as the original description gave a different accounts, he is entitled to resent such publication. Again we stated on the authority of the Report that Kumar Prafulla was a Brahmo. The statement, we are now informed, is not true, and that it was calculated "to lower him in the eyes of the public and of his castemen." The family are "Kshatriya Hindus of the Sanatana Hindu Faith and not Brahmos." The difference, we are assured, amounts to an aspersion, and as we did not discern any distinction so dispareging, we erred in ignorance, and we readily withdraw the allegation that the Kumar was a Brahmo. While the retractation of these two points touching health and lineage, is unreserved, we still think that the attitude of the Local Government in fixing up the marriage of the girl against the wishes of her lawful guardian, and her own, demands the sympathetic attention of the Viceroy who authorised the enquiry. If His Excellency finds that everything was in order, we shall add our congratulations to our apology.

Freehand Not To Be Abolished.

The Minister of Education during the Budget debate on education grants announced that in view of the opinion by "Indian experts whose opinion, after all, must prevail when the question of Indian education was concerned", he was willing to reconsider the whole question of the abolition of freehand. This announcement and the implied assurance are welcome. And we hope the Minister will not delay, unnecessarily, the measure for counteracting the evil effects of the wanton abolition of freehand. If, as he rightly recognises, instructed Indian opinion is to prevail in questions dealing with education he must realise also the danger implied in the facility with which he accepts and approves untested and unassimilated dogmas from foreign "experts" whose knowledge and understanding of Indian conditions scarcely amount to anything beyond zero. More often than not, their opinion is not, as in the present instance, reliable even as an expression of the best progressive educational tendencies in the West. The division between the artists and the others who remain undefined which the Minister is made to approve is opposed to the principles followed by all those in the West who are seeking to emphasise the necessity of art as the connecting link between nature and nature.

Perfect, Not Bad.

Sir Maurice Hayward was during the debate heard to say that as a "bad bureaucrat" he did not wish to discuss such a "highly technical" matter as freehand drawing. Sir Maurice is not a bad bureaucrat. Bureaucrats are neither bad nor good. They are only imperfect or perfect. And the skill with which during the debate he compressed great truths in a small compass leaves no doubt about his rank as the perfect specimen. He confessed that the subject he was attempting to explain to the members was "highly technical". He did not, therefore, like to speak at length. But he realised that he was the President of the Bombay Art Society. He had, as such, to say something. What could be easier as an argument, better as a maxim, for the bureaucrat than the convention that the thing was right because it was done "in Western countries". We understand Sir Maurice's natural failings or qualities as a bureaucrat. We appreciate also the difficulties of his position as the President of the Bombay Art Society. But we do not understand why Sir Maurice Hayward, as a lawyer, failed to achieve a more accurate presentment of facts. The retention of freehand drawing does not, as he seems to suggest, imply the abolition of drawing from nature or from life or memory, for the simple reason that these subjects have been already included in the curriculum.

The Manufacture of Propaganda.

The English weekly "Truth" has been deeply stirred by the Indian demand in favour of establishing an Indian Sandhurst, and it unctuously remarks that "the principal objection to rushing this business seems to be that invidious distinctions would arise between the Sandhurst type of Indian officer and the Indian Sandhurst type." "Truth" is concerned at this supposed distinction. The first type will be entitled to command British troops, the second type will not. But it is a pity "Truth" chooses to be unaware that Indians are anxious to learn how to defend their own country and want to have a corps of trained Indian officers for that purpose as rapidly as possible instead of waiting for the right to the "command of British troops" being conferred upon a few of such officers. That "Truth" regards the Indian demand as a matter of serious import can be gauged from the request it makes for "hearing the views of seasoned Indian officers upon the opinions of Indian politicians." Indian officers mean of course the pensioned British officers of the Indian Army, who can be expected to help in the manufacture of propaganda against the "opinion of Indian politicians" that the demand for an Indian Sandhurst is irresistible. We shall soon learn from the pages of "Truth", where the views of such officers will find ample room, that it will be dangerous to proceed except with great caution with this business. Otherwise will not the glorious work of assisting Indians to learn the art of self-government be impeded?

FINANCE BILL.

INTRODUCED IN ASSEMBLY.

SWARAJISTS' OPPOSITION FAILS.

INDEPENDENTS' DEFECTION.

The Swarajist opposition to taking the Finance Bill into consideration was defeated by 76 votes against 40 after a whole day's discussion on Monday. The Bill was then taken into consideration and the Assembly adjourned till to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 17.

"What has been said by one side has been answered by the other. I need not, therefore, detain the House by adding more." Sir Basil Blackett so easily summed up the position to-day for the simple reason that the Swarajists and the Independents stood apart much to the delight of the Treasury benches and fought against each other rather than direct their united wrath towards Government. The pity of it was that the difference arose over petty details while on the fundamental point they were united. Mr. Patel made out one of the most striking indictments against Government when he narrated how scores of resolutions passed by the Assembly have been ignored. Could a Government such as that claim their confidence and could they vote for the Finance Bill for which they had no responsibility. Mr. Jinnah speaking for the Independents felt constrained to accept and endorse every word of condemnation put forth by Mr. Patel, but he believed in "constitutional protest" and not in "obstruction" and he did not want that it should lose its effect by being repeated too often. Pundit Motilal on the other hand made it clear that the Swarajists would repeat their protest again and again. Here alone, therefore, the difference lay and this difference was almost magnified into a distinct cleavage as if on the vital issue. When the Independents sided with Government the Swarajist minority was bound to be outvoted, but the debate was interesting for the important speech delivered by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas on the question of exchange and for the little personal issue between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Patel in which the latter came out better of the two. Mr. Patel while referring to the Minority report had claimed that what the Minority saw now after five years' working of the Reforms the Congress foresaw before the reforms were launched. Mr. Jinnah one of the Minority had also thought that the reforms could be worked successfully. Mr. Jinnah challenged Mr. Patel to show where he had said that the reforms would be worked "successfully." Mr. Patel was well prepared and after a minute's search quoted from Mr. Jinnah's reply to a member of the Joint Committee where he had admitted that dyarchy could be worked successfully. Mr. Jinnah protested that he was being misrepresented and promised a rejoinder. When Mr. Jinnah's turn came he quoted from Mr. Patel's evidence wherein he had admitted that "personally" he would reserve law, justice and police in the provinces in case the Congress demand for full provincial autonomy was not to be conceded. Mr. Jinnah thought he had caught Mr. Patel, but he found himself soon confronted with a challenge from Mr. Patel to show where he had admitted that dyarchy could be worked "successfully." On the question of Exchange, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas mercilessly exposed how India was being used as a pawn in the game of establishing British supremacy in the money market of the world. It was to help the British factories that the present high rate of Exchange was kept up, because it encouraged cheaper imports in competition with local market, but as export was higher than import Indian producer was getting for his produce lesser number of rupees. He did not gain more than 3 per cent. as a consumer while he lost 12 per cent. as a exporter. Sir Basil Blackett felt extremely uncomfortable when these facts were thrown to his face and the British game of exploitation was exposed.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, March 16.

The final stage of the budget was reached to-day when the Assembly met to consider and pass the Finance Bill. About 45 amendments have been tabled, urging among others reductions in postal rates and the salt-tax and opposing the proposed reduction in the petrol duty.

Colonel Patterson, Political Secretary, was sworn in as a member.

Sir Basil Blackett moved that the House do take the Finance Bill into consideration. He did not think he should make any speech at that stage.

Mr. V. J. Patel on behalf of the Swarajists opposed the taking of the Finance Bill into consideration on the ground that nothing had happened since March last to justify a change in the policy of the Assembly over the Finance Bill; on the other hand, matters had gone worse.

Mr. Patel felt that the Assembly must refuse to be a party to expenditure or taxation so long as it had no control over either. Not only had they no control but Government had consistently followed a policy of ignoring the resolutions passed by the Assembly. He narrated one by one the important resolutions of the Assembly which had not been carried out. An Indian Member to the Railway Board had not been appointed. The Railway Services were not Indianised. Railway contracts were not placed on the table of the Assembly. Reservation of railway compartments on racial basis had not been abandoned. Third class fares had not been reduced and rupee tenders for stores had not been enforced. The Sikh grievances were still unredressed. An Indian Sandhurst was not established. The report of Territorial Force Committee was hopelessly disappointing. Even Mr. Jinnah had doubted Government's Bona Fides in respect of Indianisation of the Army. On the other hand, the real Government mentality had been disclosed by Sir Charles Innes's challenge to Pundit Motilal Nehru to fight a battle with the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Horniman was still rotting in England. (Laughter). His return had not been allowed. The repressive laws had not yet been repealed. The Lee Concession's recommendations costing about two crores annually were granted and even made non-votable. The Bengal Ordinance was being kept on. Then again the Taxation Enquiry Committee had not been dissolved.

Sir Basil Blackett:—You voted money for it only on Saturday last.

Mr. Patel:—You know we had no time and were not allowed to discuss it. Our resolution, however, stands.

Mr. Patel continuing observed that the Cotton Excise Duty had not been abolished and was being kept on in the interest of Lancashire despite what Sir Basil Blackett had told them the other day.

Sir Basil Blackett:—Does the Hon. member suggest that I lied?

Mr. Patel:—I ask you to publish your correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of currency and exchange. The people will refuse to believe that the Secretary of State was not dictating until you publish your correspondence.

Continuing Mr. Patel said Government had not been able to secure proper treatment for Indians in South Africa. Again, although war ended seven years ago, taxation had not yet been reduced and expenditure still continued on the war basis. Mr. Neogy's Bill for doing away with the reservation of Railway Compartments had been 'killed' by the Council of State which had been deliberately created to support Government against the Assembly. That was one reason why the Constitution was unacceptable to him. Finally, said Mr. Patel, Government had made no response to the Assembly's resolution which urged the appointment of a Round Table Conference. He was opposed to having a Royal Commission. What he stood for was a Round Table Conference wherein representatives of the Indian public and the British Parliament could sit together on the basis of self-determination and agree to a constitution suited to India and Indian conditions. Parliament would then he asked to pass that agreed draft. He did not want the Britishers to go away. He would beg them to remain in India, but they must remain as servants and not as masters. He strongly differed from the recommendation of the Reforms Enquiry Committee Minority report that the Foreign and Political Department and the Army should be reserved with the Governor-General. There would be no responsible Government without the Assembly taking control at once of the Army and so long as the Army was not controlled by the Assembly, India would not be allowed to advance in the matter of self-defence. He quoted extracts from Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's writings in the Press showing that Sir Sivaswamy did not believe that grant of responsible Government should be delayed till the Army was manned by Indians alone. Mr. Patel believed that as India helped Great Britain during the war, India could also count upon British help in the event of another war. Mr. Patel referred to the reports of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. He agreed with the findings of the Majority where they said that no advance within the Act would satisfy Indian opinion and he agreed with the main conclusion of the Minority that the Constitution had broken down and must be entirely revised.

Sir Alexander Muddiman quoted from the Majority report and showed that it stated that no advance within the Act would satisfy "all" sections of Indian opinion. He asked Mr. Patel to be fair to the Majority.

ERRING IN GOOD COMPANY.

Mr. Patel, thereupon, quoted from the Minority where it said that the Majority had admitted that their report would not satisfy "Indian opinion" and added that if he erred in putting his construction on the Majority report, he erred in good company (laughter). Continuing Mr. Patel said that the Congress had, before the Reforms were put into operation, declared that dyarchy would not be successful, but

(Continued on page 9)

STAIN OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

MAHATMA RESPECTS RESTRICTION.

VISIT TO KANYAKUMARI.

CAPE COMORIN, Mar. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi and party motored round South Travancore after touching important centres en route. The party arrived in the Cape where they were State guests. The Mahatma Gandhi then visited the famous temple of Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) and was marching into the courtyard of the sacred edifice when his attention was drawn to the fact that entry into the temple was forbidden to foreign-travelled persons. He promptly replied that he would not encroach one inch on the forbidden.

On his return journey he received three public addresses of welcome at Nagercoil. He, was also presented with purses at various stages of the journey. The party returned to Trivandrum Guest House the same night.—A. P.

TRICHUR TO PRESENT ADDRESS ON 18TH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, March 16

Mahatmaji after staying with Her Highness the Maharani left on the evening of the 13th for Trivandrum and the Cape. To-day he starts back and reaches Kottayam towards the evening halting at Chenganur Tiruvalla and Changanasseri. To-day (Monday) is the silence day. He reaches back Vaikom where he meets the members of Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, and will discuss with them the future conduct of Satyagraha. He will start on the evening of the 17th by a special boat to Ernakulam, reaching there at 4-30 in the morning of the 18th. Thence he will take train to Alwaye, where he will visit Sri Narayana Guru's Advaita Ashram, and meet other public bodies. He starts from there at 11 o'clock either by car or train, reaching Trichur at 1 o'clock. He will receive there the Municipal address and public reception. He will start by car at 3 o'clock from there to Palghat. Reaching that place he will go to Sabari Ashram and receive an address of the Ashramites. At 7 o'clock he will be received at the fort maidan by Municipal authorities and the public. He is expected to stay at Palghat for the night and leave for Rirupur or Podanur early in the morning of the 19th. Arrangements for reception at Trichur and Palghat are proceeding. Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer who came back here on 12th in connection with arrangements here will go back on the 16th to vaikom to meet Mahatmaji and accompany him back.

EXPLOITING PETROLEUM IN IRAQ.

A 75-YEARS' CONVENTION SIGNED.

BAGHDAD, March 15.

A 75 years' Convention was signed on Saturday, between Mr. F. H. Keeling, a representative of the Turkish Petroleum Company and the Government of Iraq for the exploitation of petroleum in this country excluding the Basrah vilayet. If sufficient oil is found it is proposed to construct pipeline to the Mediterranean. Participation in the Turkish Petroleum Company is divided equally between four groups with the combined capital of a thousand millions sterling, namely, (1) Messrs. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, (2) The Royal Dutch Shell Company, (3) seven of the principal American companies, including the Standard Oil Company and (4) 67 French companies. The Convention provides for the Chairman to be always British.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLEET IN MEDITERRANEAN.

TAKES SHELTER AT PALMA OWING TO STORM.

MADRID, March 15.

A violent storm in the Mediterranean which has done severe damage to many ports has compelled to the British fleet bound for Pollensa Bay to take shelter at Palma near Majorca.—Reuter.

Reuter's message dated 11th inst. re. the Mediterranean Fleet stated as under:—

Gibralter, March 11.—"Forty ships belonging to the Atlantic Fleet have sailed for Majorca for combined excercises with the Mediterranean Fleet. The Atlantic Fleet will return here on 23rd and will leave for England on 28th instant."

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

REPORT ON PERSIAN DELEGATION'S SUGGESTION.

GENEVA, March 15.

With regard to the resolution embodied in the final act of the Opium Conference containing the suggestion of the Persian Delegation that a Commission should be appointed to visit certain opium-producing countries for the purpose of carefully studying the difficulties connected with the limitation of production and advising measures which render if possible to limit production to the quantities required for medical and scientific purposes, the report to the Council of the League states that the suggestion involves questions of great importance and recommends deferring full consideration of the suggestion to a later meeting of the Council.—Reuter.

SUBHASH BOSE.

ALLEGED CALLOUS TREATMENT IN JAIL.

WILL GOVT. EXPLAIN?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

The Governments of Burma and Bengal, nay the Government of India owes an explanation for the treatment meted out to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in Mandalay jail. The position and dignity of Mr. Bose, the Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation certainly demands that he should be humanely treated. In the course of a pathetic letter to his brother Mr. Bose says. "You have asked me to write about the arrangements that have been made here. I dare not do so as I am sure that my letter will be withheld in that case. You may feel surprised but some of my letters were withheld, because I referred therein to the arrangements that had been made for my journey from Berhampore to Mandalay on the ground that my letter contained criticism on the action of Government. I have not so far received a single book at Government cost. Government will not pay me any allowance for maintaining my establishment. I find the climate of this place to be enervating. I do not feel inclination for work of any kind. I have not yet got rid of indigestion. It may be due to Burma rice. We have, therefore, ordered for rice from Calcutta and I hope that will improve matters. If I do not get acclimatised to the place, I shall apply to Government for a transfer to Bengal. I intend to try this place sometime more before I send an application.

ELECTION FRACAS IN DELHI.

LATHIES FREELY USED.

DELHI, Mar. 16.

The Municipal Elections have led to some disorders and scuffles in the city. Besides a minor incident near Juma Masjid a somewhat serious affray took place near the Lahore Gate. It appears that Mr. Lothan Singh who was canvassing for Mr. Rang Beharilal, a candidate, was returning from the polling booth with his party as were also some supporters of Mr. Chandri Resal Singh. Speculations as to the successful candidate at the polls led to exchange of hot words and blows. Lathies were freely used and several persons were severely injured. There is some panic prevailing in the city and Khari Bawlie and a part of Chandi Chawk are partially closed. The situation is well in hand. Police are patrolling the quarters where the trouble arose.—A. P.

SHOPS OPENED IN THE EVENING.

DELHI, March 16.

As a result of the affray this morning during the Delhi municipal elections 21 wounded persons have been admitted into hospital. Of these 18 are Mahomedans and three Hindus.

One from among the Mahomedans has succumbed to the injuries while the condition of one of the three Hindus is considered serious. The shops opened towards the evening, but police pickets continue.—A. P.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST HALLE AFFAIR.

POLICEMEN KILL 1 AND WOUND 3 MEN

BERLIN, March 15.

In the course of a Communist demonstration against the Halle affairs, policemen shot a man dead and wounded three others.—Reuter.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

MADRAS COUNCIL ADJOURNMENT.

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembled to-day to discuss the motions on the Budget. Before the main item of business was taken up, Br. C. V. Venkatramana Iyengar moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the "unsatisfactory report" of the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

A Ramaswami Mudaliar intimated to the President that he had also given notice of a similar motion.

No objection was raised and the President announced that the matter would be taken up for discussion, in the afternoon.—A. P.

MOTION CARRIED.

MADRAS, March 16.

The adjournment motion in the Madras Legislative Council brought forward by the mebmer for Coimbatore to discuss the unsatisfactory character of the Muddiman Committee Report was discussed this afternoon for two hours and was carried unanimously. Government members refrained from participating in the discussion and voting. The Non-officials members, the Swarajists, the Independents, the United Nationalists and the Ministerialists joined in condemning the majority report as unsatisfactory, retrogressive and disappointing.—A. P.

The King on Monday gave audience to Lord Birkenhead.—Reuter

RENT ACT BILL.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENTS RULED OUT.

LIVELY DEBATE.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Legislative Council meeting on Monday was a lively one, and the galleries were crowded with visitors in expectation of the debate on the Bill further to amend the Rent Act. The consensus of opinion in the Council was certainly in favour of protection being given to the tenants, but no one was satisfied with the Bill as it was drafted by Government. The complaint was that it leaned too much on the side of the landlords in the city, and that it did not include non-residential premises in Bombay. The exclusion of the latter was a great disaster according to Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Cowasji introduced the Bill in a very moderate speech and he was anxious not to tread on the corns of either the landlords or the tenants. He wanted to give equal protection to all. Mr. V. A. Dabholker who spoke immediately after Mr. Cowasji did not fail to trot out all the old arguments about the confiscation of property, injustice, extortion, etc., in which rather enthusiastic, but not just or wise, landlords indulge. He tried his best to draw tears from the eyes of the members by telling them of the lonely widow who was deprived of her legitimate means of livelihood by the pampered tenants! He quoted in his favour the opinions of the Improvement Trust and other big landlords in the city,—all of which left the Council very cold. Mr. Dabholker's advocacy did not bring him a single convert, but as Mr. Saptarshi said it was a rare sight to see Mr. Dabholker opposing Government. The Council was unaware that one of Mr. Dabholker's many qualifications was his deep legal learning, but he tried to confound the President with many quotations from Parliamentary procedure; the President, however, hastily brushed them aside, buttressed as he was with the opinion of the Advocate-General.

The President ruled out of order Mr Nariman's amendments to include non-residential premises within the scope of the Bill, and this will prevent the Council from giving any relief to the shop-keepers in the city who have been driven out of their premises. Mr. Pradhan of Thana as a landlord of that place was rather anxious for himself, and although he was opposed to the measure he was not against the first reading of it. Mr. N. R. Gunjal said Mr. Dabholker had kept up his tradition of opposing every measure which was for the good of the people. Mr. Nariman spoke with great vigour and he recounted, for the benefit of the Council, the great sufferings of Bombay shop-keepers, as well as poor tenants. He strongly protested against the Bill and said Mr. Cowasji had failed to keep his promise which he had given to the Council in Poona. The Bill, if anything, favoured the landlords rather than the tenants, he said, and there was no ground at all for Mr. Dabholker's opposition of it. Five thousand ejectment suits had been filed in the Court of Small Causes in Bombay, he informed the Council and many more were likely to be brought forward in view of the decision of the Council not to touch non-residential premises. Government which called themselves the "*mai-bap* and protector of the poor" had sided with the landlords, he accused the Government. In his reply to the debate Mr. Cowasji made a fighting speech and rebutted the charges brought forward against him of favouring the landlords. The business of Government, which had a sense of responsibility, was to hold the scales even and not to side with any faction or party —a fine sentimental copy-book maxim never followed in practice though! Mr. Cowasji said the Bill drafted by Mr. Nariman was so bad that it had to be withdrawn by him, and while he had not included business premises in his own Bill, he was now complaining that Government had not done their duty! Mr. Cowasji was much interrupted, but he did not fail to give a spirited reply to his critics. In the end the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, the report to be submitted before the middle of July.

The result of the debate yesterday was that the Government measure was damned with faint praise by the Council. It failed to satisfy any one whether he was a militant landlord, or a tenant.

To-day the Council has taken a holiday to attend the cattle exhibition at Kandivli, and it will meet again to-morrow.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Monday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence announced that Government had decided to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act 1870.

The Rent Act amendment Bill was taken up for consideration. Among the statement of objects and reasons it was stated:—

It has been ascertained after careful inquiry that, though there has been a fall in the rent of residential premises with a higher rental, there has been little or no fall in the rent of residential premises with a lower rental, and that the want of accommodation in the case of the latter class of premises is still very keenly felt. It is, therefore, considered necessary to extend the protection of the Acts for three years in the case of residential premises of which the standard rent without additional percentage allowed to landlords does not exceed Rs. 50 in the case of Karachi, and does not exceed Rs. 85 in the case of any other area in which the Act is in operation. At the same time it is equitable that the landlords should receive an adequate return for their capital, taking into consideration the changes that have taken place in the economic conditions since the Acts were passed; and provision has therefore been made for a sliding scale of increases which will enable the landlords to secure a total increase of rent, ranging from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent. beyond the above mentioned standard rent. As indicated above, the operation of the Acts has already expired in the case of non-residential premises, and no change is proposed in respect of such premises. The Bill deals with both the original Acts of 1918

PROVISIONS EXPLAINED.

Mr. Cowasji in introducing the Bill, said Government had decided that the Rent Act should be extended for their years for residential premises of a certain class. They had come to the conclusion that the labouring and lower middle classes should continue to live in controlled premises for another three years but they saw no reason to extend the Act to better classes. In his opinion there was only one issue that would have to be considered by the House, namely whether this Act should be extended or not and if they came to the conclusion that the Act should be extended, he presumed they would appoint a Select Committee to consider the provisions of the Bill. The Select Committee would have to consider whether the Bill should extend to all residential premises or only to a certain class, or whether the landlord was justified in asking any increase in rents. As far as he could see, the only issue was whether the Act should be extended or not and every provision would have to be considered under the Act. The reason for taking Rs. 85 as the rent basis was that it was the rent of January 1, 1923. It was calculated that the wage-earners had to pay from 20 to 28 per cent. of their pay as rent, and if 85 was fixed as the limit for control wage-earners getting Rs. 400 would be living in controlled premises, and the Bill would give protection to labouring and middle-classes. Mr. Cowasji then explained the provisions of his Bill in great detail.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker raised a point of order and said the Bill was defective as the preamble did not refer to the previous amendments.

The President said such technical objections did not much appeal to him, but the authority quoted by Mr. Dabholker did not apply to this case. Besides the preamble was not defective. The public had taken very good care to keep the Council informed about the details of this measure, and it could not be urged that the House was unaware of the facts and amendments in this measure.

Mr Cowasji continuing said the measure was a fair and equitable one If they considered the measure not from the standpoint of a landlord or a tenant, they would certainly arrive at the opinion that the measure was an impartial one. Concluding he said the landlord did deserve some increase in the rent.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENTS RULED OUT.

Mr. Nariman had given notice to move the following amendment:—

"In Section 2 of the said Bill delete the words 'Used wholly or principally as a dwelling house,' after the words 'any premises.'

In Section 6 of the said Bill delete the words 'Used wholly or principally as a dwelling house,' after the words 'any premises.'

Besides the above amendments, I also desire to move other amendments as regards details and notices for the same will be duly given under Standing Order VIII Rule 10, when the Bill is submitted clause by clause at the Second Reading. But as I apprehend that the above amendments applying the Bill to non-residential premises also, may be construed as amendments of principle I have deemed it safer to give notice of the same under Standing Order VIII, Rule 4, sub-rule 2, so that I may be permitted to move them at the First Reading of the Bill in the ensuing sessions."

The President said the amendments were not within the scope of the Bill and were outside it and he had the opinion of the Advocate-General to strengthen his point. The fact that the Government of India had given its permission to the amendments did not mean that the amendments were in order. He ruled the amendments out of order.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan said there was no war now and the measure was really an emergency

(Continued on next page.

RACIAL FEVER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

VENOMOUS PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIANS.

PICKETING BY WHITES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 14.

Natal is burning with the fire of racialism. Meetings after meetings are held in the province and all sorts of poisonous literature is being distributed far and wide. A Mayor presided over one meeting gave vent to his fury before the public. The Town Halls of Durban and Maritzburg were packed to their utmost capacity on 11th February when Messrs. Kemp, Wylie, Jamieson Mackenzie and Co., at Durban and Cox and Co., at Maritzburg gave vent to their venom against the Indians and declared that the Indians were alien in blood, in religion and in everything to the Whites who were for the making of the nation. They have adopted similar resolutions urging the Minister of the Interior to introduce anti-Asiatic legislation in order that the Indians' trade may be stopped and they be segregated to the slums or be repatriated to India.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

With all the pomp and pageant usually associated with the ceremony, the Union Parliament has opened with a speech "from the Throne" from the Earl of Athlone. The critics are unanimous in their views that this session will be the most momentous one owing to the fact that the mountain of work faces the Union Assembly. It gives one a ray of hope when one sees that the Asiatic question has been conspicuous by its absence in the Governor-General's speech. It is believed that the Government has postponed the introduction of anti-Asiatic legislation to a further session as they wish to settle the "Native" question in the current session. Some extreme papers of South Africa have grown impatient over the Government's attitude and they are demanding an explanation of the Government's policy in view of the fact that "delicate" negotiations have been proceeding between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa.

Any way, this session is also not to pass without giving a cause for grief to the Indian community of Transvaal as a certain Col. Collins has tabled a motion in the legislature to amend the law in the Transvaal pertaining to masters and servants and to prevent the issue of trading licenses to Asiatics in certain areas of that province.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS IN PERIL.

The Anti-Asiatic atmosphere has also stepped from Natal to the Transvaal and some of the suburbs of Johannesburg have taken up arms against the Indian traders. I reproduce here one of the leaflets published by the Southern Suburbs Association and distributed to the Whites who are trading with the Asiatics.

"Are you trading with the cooli? If so, you will realize the consequence when you find your husband and son dismissed from their billets and replaced by Assiatics..... .....when you deal with the cooli you must remember you are removing the Colour-Bar to deprive your own children of employment."

When a man goes deep in the matter, he certainly finds out that the talk of 13000 Asiatics in the Transvaal ousting the Whites, numbering more than half-a-million is nothing but absurd. Such is the sort of venomous propaganda carried on by the enemies of Indians in South Africa. The following from the local "Sunday Times" will bear evidence to the spirit of Anti-Asiatic fever raging over the whole of the Transvaal.

"Norwood has taken up the challenge of the Asiatic and in a *resent* deputation to the minister urged the introduction of legislation on the lines of Class Areas Bill, but with the proviso that the granting of all trading licenses should be entrusted to municipal bodies with the right to grant no fresh Asiatic trading licenses and to let existing ones lapse on the death of holders."

All Asiatic stores in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg are picketted and according to the information received the Indian trade is almost in danger and their residence is in peril.

The Indians of South Africa ask the Government of India how long their negotiations will go on with the Union Government which is determined to kick us out from the country.

U. P. LIBERALS' CONDEMNATION.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

The Committee of the U. P. Liberal Association, with Mr. Chintamani in the chair, has passed resolutions condemning the repeated attempts "which are being made in South Africa to impose fresh disabilities upon Indians", and supporting generally the recommendations of the Auxiliary and Territorial forces Committee. Other resolutions recorded the Association's opinion that certain restrictions sought to be introduced in the Contempt of Court Bill were unnecessary and detrimental to the public interest and strongly supported the demand for the repeal of the Cotton Excise duty.—A. P.

"INDEPENDENT" NATIONALISTS IN EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT.

CAIRO, March 15

The Nationalist organ "Lewa" declares that six Watanists or Nationalists elected to Parliament will act independently of all parties and may support Zaghlul Pasha if occasion arises.—Reuter.

RENT ACT BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

measure. The first Act had to go out automatically two years after the war, but it was amended again and again. They must remember that the Act was going to extend to the whole of Salsette Island and not to the city of Bombay alone. The prevailing rent in the suburbs was, if they took Bombay rents at 100, about 30. Then where was the reason to control thosea rents? Government were preventing people, he said, from building new houses by means of this Bill. The rent was fixed arbitrarily by the Controller and not judicially and the Second Act was, therefore, actually useless. He said they were going against the law of supply and demand, and were deterring people from building new houses. He asked them to try the experiment only for one year more and not for three years. This was a war measure and things were now adjusting themselves, owing to the law of supply and demand. Why should the measure be made applicable only to residential premises and not to business quarter also he asked. The piece of legislature was an encroachmenet on the rights of property and was a sort of exhortion.

POOR MUST BE PROTECTED.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan said it was absolutely necessary to give protection to poor residents, and he would say that the protection should be given for five years. The law of supply and demand did not apply to this case, for there were certain things which the public had to purchase whatever the price. If wheat went up in price considerably tomorrow, the people would still have to buy it, in spite of the increase. There was a limit beyond which the rents of small tenements could not go and the state had to intervene in such cases. The necessity to give protection to non-residential premises was also great, as schools were suffering very much owing to the greed of the landlords, who were demanding enormous increases. He would even give protection to premises, he concluded.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker on behalf of the Swaraj Party supported the Bill. This was not the time to pronounce an opinion as regards the merits of the Bill, as it would go before the Select Committee, and all details would have to be considered there and the amended Bill would then come before the House in July session. He did not agree with all the objections raised by Mr. Pradhan that it was an extortion etc. as they had to look to the greatest good of the greatest number in such matters.

Mr. Mansuri supported the Bill.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker opposed the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Saptarshi: A very rare occasion! A historic occasion!

Mr. Dabholker said Government had not realised the full difficulties of the landlords. The passing of the Bill would mean he said the curtailment of the activities of the Development Department.

Mr. Baptista asked whether as a Government nominee Mr. Dabholker could oppose the Bill. (Laughter.)

The President said he was sorry the point of order was raised, but every member whether he was nominated or elected was expected to do his duty to the best of his ability.

Continuing said Mr. Dabholker if the cost of living had gone up, it had gone up for all, whether for landlords or tenants. They had to remember that a large number of landlords in Bombay were poor widows, who were dependent for their livelihood on the rents received from their buildings. Mr. Baptista had said that Mr. Cowasji's father was a money-lender and not a landlord nor a tenant. But he would like to know who would lend money on buildings under the present circumstances?

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed supporting the Bill said the defects of it could be remedied by the Select Committee.

Mr. R. S. Nicklejay said all the tenants were not rolling in wealth as Mr. Dabholker, and he had not fully realised the difficulties of poor tenants who were living in chawls.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal said Mr. Dabholker had opposed in this Council every popular measure as a Government nominee, but now he was opposing this Bill which was for the good of the people, although it was brought forward by Government. This opposition on his part of a Government Bill was certainly a rare event,—the event of the year. He supported the Bill.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan supporting the Bill said his sympathies went to the poor, and he was of the opinion that it leant more on the side of landlords than on the side of the tenants. It must have been a difficult task for Mr. Cowasji to frame a Bill acceptable to all, but he asked the Select Committee to amend the Bill in the interests of lakhs of poor tenants and to give them some satisfaction.

PROVISIONS NOT SATISFACTORY.

Mr. E. F. Woods said it was wrong to say that because war had ceased the Act should also cease, for many of the conditions brought about by the war had come to stay, and they were still there. Calcutta had already extended the scope of the Rent Act for a period of three years, and Bombay should do the same. The workers were in a worse position now than they ever were before and the middle classes were unable to bear the burden of the increased rent. Even the British Government had seen their way to extend the Act in England for a further period. He feared owing to the depressed trade conditions the present state of things was likely to be accentuated in the near future. He was not very much satisfied with the provisions of the Bill, he said, although he had no intention of overlooking the claims of the landlords.

Mr. R. D. Shinde supported.

Dr. M. B. Velker wondered why Mr. Dabholker had opposed the Bill, because if protection was given to anybody at all, it was given to the landlords. There was unemployment in the city and yet an increase was given to the landlords. The prices of necessaries had not gone down at all, and the value of the rupee had come down to half, and if any protection was needed it was needed by the tenants. An opportunity was given to the landlords to prove their *bona fides*, but they had increased the rent in the case of business premises by two to three hundred per cent., and they did not deserve any protection.

Mr. V. A. Surve said in most of the chawls not a drop of water could be found on the second and third floors, and yet full rent was exacted from the tenants. There were no conveniences at all in the chawls he complained and said the tenants were living in the worst possible conditions.

Dr. Cosmos Fernandes also spoke.

POONA PLEDGE NOT FULFILLED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said no one had opposed the first reading of the Bill, and he hoped that even Mr. Dabholker would not oppose it. If anything, the Bill leaned more on the side of landlords than on the side of poor tenants. But he was in the Council to protest strongly that the pledge Mr. Cowasji had given at Poona to bring a Bill which would be satisfactory both to the landlords and the tenants, had not been kept. He asked Mr Cowasji again whether he had fulfilled his pledge or the promise given at Poona. It was impossible, he knew, for him to bring forward a measure which would be satisfactory to both parties, and he had now dissatisfied the landlords and irritated the tenants; he was, therefore, surprised at the opposition of landlords. Could there ever be a more generous measure to the landlords than the one now under discussion and he had expected Mr. Dabholker to thank the General Member for this measure. Mr. Cowasji had improperly left out of consideration non-residential premises, also the greater part of the residential premises in the city. How could Mr. Cowasji say that he had fulfilled his pledges, when he had not included the business premises in the scope of the Bill? It was the misfortune of the masses that the Department was in charge of Mr. Cowasji who had never been hounded either out of his house or his office premises, or had an ejectment suit filed against him by his landlord. How could he realise the difficulties of tenants, when he himself was never a tenant? The necessity for giving protection to business premises was far greater than that of residential premises, for Mr. Cowasji had not fully realised the ruin of thousands of businesses in the city. It was impossible for a business which was thriving in one locality to be removed to another without ruining it, and Mr. Nariman gave many instances of such ruined businesses and told the Council of poor ruined widows, owing to the exactions of their landlords. Within the last two or three months five thousand ejectment suits had been filed in the Small Causes Court, and landlords were only staying their hands for the decision of the Council. He was sorry that his amendment was not accepted by the General Member, as he could well have. What were the poor tenants who had their businesses ruined to do? Were they to drown themselves in the sea? Government which were calling themselves the *ma-bap* of the poor had now helped the landlords. He objected to the provision which enabled the Rent Controller forcibly to enter premises kept locked for more than three months. Was the tenant if he had to go out of Bombay for business or other reasons, to find himself in the streets when he returned to the city? This was a measure which could have come better from the landlords than from the "protector of the poor" as Government called themselves. The health of the babies in the city would suffer unless the poor in this city had healthy quarters. If Mr. Cowasji, who had taken some interest in these things, wanted the babies to live, than he must give to the poor of this city healthy houses to live in, instead of shows and *tamashas* in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. Nariman said the milkmen when taken before the magistrates were complaining that on account of the exactions of their landlords they had to mix water with milk, and could their babies be healthy if they had no pure milk? Of course, he said, Mr. Cowasji's supply of pure milk was quite assured to him!

Mr. A. N. Surve said some provision ought to have been made for the middle classes and he wanted the 35 rupees' basis to be reconsidered in the Select Committee.

Mr. D. R. Patil asked Mr. Dabholker to be charitable to his tenants.

Mr. Shaheba wanted proper protection to be given to the mill-hands, for in case of strikes they were ejected from their houses and thus terrorised.

MEMBER IN CHARGE REPLIES.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in reply to the debate said there was only one issue before the Council and that was whether the Act should be extended or not, and with the exception of one member the Council as a whole had supported it. He assured Mr. G. B. Pradhan that his objections with regard to making the Bill applicable to the whole of Salsette would be considered in the Committee, and he promised to meet the landlords there in all possible ways.

Mr. Nariman: There is no apprehension about it at all, whether in Thana or Bombay!

Mr. Cowasji, continuing, said the Government as a whole was responsible for the Bill and he had only brought it forward in the Council on behalf of the Government. He could understand the complaint of Mr. A. N. Surve about want of statistics, but not of Mr. Dabholker. It was said that under the protection of the Bill the landlord would increase the rent several times, but he was afraid that without the protection of the Bill the landlord would be able to increase his rent many times over. The Bill provided for a reasonable and proper control. Referring to the speech of Mr. Nariman, who was the champion of the tenants of Bombay, Mr. Cowasji said the President was unable to make anything of the Bill drafted by Mr. Nariman himself. It was such a badly drafted Bill!

Mr. Nariman: I have not got a paid Secretary like you!

Mr. Cowasji said his friend was a fairly well-known lawyer in the Police Courts and he ought to have been able to draft a proper Bill, and yet he was unable to draft it.

Mr. Baptista rising to a point of order asked whether Mr. Cowasji was in order in saying that the President was unable to decide which way to rule?

The President said he had not understood in that way Mr. Cowasji's remarks.

Mr. Cowasji said the President had rightly understood him. Continuing, he said Mr. Nariman had not included the non-residential premises in the Bill which he himself had brought forward, and now he was attacking him (Mr. Cowasji).

Mr. Nariman rising to a personal explanation said he was unable to do so as Mr. Addyman's Bill had been rejected and as it was not six months he had not included the non-residential premises in his own Bill.

The President said the facts as stated by Mr. Cowasji were quite correct.

Continuing said Mr. Cowasji he could not expect to satisfy Mr. Nariman, because he looked at every Government measure with a jaundiced eye, and he had come into the Council not to help the Government, but to obstruct it! He had to attack some how or other, and he could not help it. Government refused to make a choice between the landlords and the tenants; they held the scales even and it was not their duty to side either with the capitalists or the tenants, and he had tried his best to do so.

Mr. Nariman: And failed miserably!

Continuing said Mr. Cowasji, Government could not take sides, because they had a sense of responsibility and they had to answer both the landlords and the tenants inside the House and outside it, and Mr. Nariman was very much mistaken in thinking that the tenant could get unfair support from the Government.

The motion was then put to vote and with the exception of Mr. Dabholker all voted for it. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee of 17 members to be reported before the middle of July, the quorum being eight.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, 2 p.m.

THE NEW RENT BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S REMISSNESS.

B. F. Bharucha writes:—The writer has just been to the Council. The General Member introduced the New Rent Bill with the usual platitudes. Mr. Nariman rose to move his Amendment for including business premises. But the President ruled it out! Why? Because, it did not come within the purview of the new Bill! Because, the Advocate General supported this interpretation. It was simply surprising to see the President upholding technical objections, in the face of the Government's undertaking to bring in a Bill, that would please all parties! It was still more strange to find Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola taking his stand on technical grounds, which he had said an hour ago, he was reluctant to resort to! The writer and many members were really grieved at the President's ruling; and if Mr. Baptista was allowed to have his say, he would have dealt with the President's interpretation as ruthlessly as he did with the General Member's Bill. Sir, has the Government fulfilled its pledge to bring in a Bill that would be fair and equitable to all parties? Has not the President, by his ruling based on technical grounds, defeated the real purpose of the Bill by excluding business premises from the scope of the new Bill? Has he not erred and erred sadly? Sir Ebrahim was really in a "peculiar mood" to-day—that is the least that I can say of him to-day.

STORM IN THE BAY.

PLIGHT OF S. S. "ELENGA."

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

The storm in the Bay has not yet subsided. S. S. "Elenga" which left Madras Port on Wednesday coasting on the way to the Malay States returned to Madras this morning unable to disembark the mails and 300 immigrants returning from the Straits to Negapatam and Karaikal. Owing to heavy rain, the sea is very rough off Negapatam. About 600 immigrants are detained at Negapatam, awaiting the next steamer.

Mails from Europe which arrived in Negapatam by a special train from Bombay for despatch to the Malay States and the Far East by steamer were redirected to Madras by a special train, and they arrived here this morning.

The 300 returning immigrants who could not be disembarked owing to rough seas at Negapatam are being sent overland. The "Elenga" will probably said to-day direct to the Straits without the usual coasting from Negapatam.

A report reaches Madras that on Saturday night a country craft broke its anchor owing to the stormy weather at Negapatam and was wrecked, while another believed to be carrying a cargo of about 5,200 bags of rice has been wrecked off Vellankini. The Port Officer, Negapatam, has proceeded to the spot.

At the time of wiring a signal is hoisted on the Madras Harbour indicating that the port is threatened by a storm. S. S. "Mercara" left at daybreak for Ceylon *en route* to London.—A. P.

LORD CURZON'S HEALTH.

LONDON, March 15.

Lord Curzon had not a good night. There was slight bleeding but it was checked. There is no marked loss of strength and his condition is still satisfactory.—Reuter.

ROBINSON'S APPEAL FAILS.

LONDON, March 16.

The Court of Appeal heard the appeal of Robinson against the judgment given in favour of the Midland Bank in Mr. "A" case and recorded the opinion that Robinson's case against the bank failed.—Reuter.

"PROTOCOL IS DEAD—LONG LIVE PROTOCOL."

MR. MACDONALD CONDEMNS GOVT'S REJECTION.

LONDON, March 16.

Speaking at Fulham, yesterday, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald condemned the Government's rejection of the Geneva Protocol, and declared that the Protocol assumed, in its big proposals, that nations were honourable and just, and that arbitration would be accepted. Mr. Chamberlain's proposal contained more risks and objections than the Protocol. Mr. MacDonald pointed out that Dominions did not reject the Protocol at Geneva. He did not know what had happened since, but the Labour Party would make it their business to know it. Mr. MacDonald was prepared to bet that when the obligation, Mr. Chamberlain would have to undertake were produced there was not a single self-governing Dominion which would sign the Pact. The ex-Premier concluded by exclaiming. "The Protocol is dead. Long live the Protocol."—Reuter.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 15.

The British Empire's attitude towards the Protocol is further discussed in Sunday newspapers.

The "Observer" endorses the view expressed in Mr. Chamberlain's speech that the Protocol would have destroyed the balance and altered the spirit of the Covenant, and adds: "By its means the League would have been converted into an organisation for the maintenance of 'status quo' in the interests of one group of Powers. A system of arbitration would have been set up which would have excluded redress for the very grievances making for war in the future. Hedged with sanctions and debarred from action to remove discontents, the League would have become an armed repressor of the discontended. Britain has refused to participate in this scheme of international coercion. In a more liberal spirit it will endeavour to found a sense of security upon agreements which are binding and convincing, primarily because they are reasonable and it will help to bar no door that shuts out the possibility of reaching just settlements through consent."

"MASTERPIECE OF DEADLY ANALYSIS."

The "Sunday Times" describes Mr. Chamberlain's speech as a masterpiece of deadly analysis, and expresses the opinion that "when the controversy over the Protocol has blown away it will be seen that the British were the true friend of the League and of the ideas and causes it represents in saving it from the entanglement that must have ultimately rent it asunder. Nothing would more certainly impair its future usefulness than any effort to force the international peace and to foist upon the world the plan of universal co-operation and control for which the world is not ready."—B. O. W.

CHAMBERLAIN-HERRIOT CONFERENCE

LEAFIELD, March 15.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Minister, has arranged to break his homeward journey from Geneva at Paris where he will meet the French Premier, M. Herriot, to-morrow. It is anticipated that he will not reach London until Tuesday or Wednesday.—B. O. W.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RESULTS DECLERED.

POONA, Mar. 15.

The results of the Poona Suburban Municipality Elections (held on the 12th instant) were declared yesterday afternoon. There were 29 candidates for 16 seats, comprising 4 territorial areas and 2 seats reserved for Mahomedans. There were two candidates for the latter, two having returned, who were elected unopposed. One of the elected candidates, it is stated, is a fitter in the water works and another a Muccadam in the Ammunition Factory at Kirkee.

The following are declared to have been elected:—

WARD NO. 1.—(6 candidates for 4 seats:

1. Dr. A. Dagama, 2. Mr. P. R. Kapadia, 3. Mr. F. S. Chenoy, 4. Mr. T. Hurkissondas.

WARD NO. 2.—(7 candidates for 4 seats):

1. Mr. Byramji Pudomuji. 2. Lt. Col. Khambatta, 3. Mr. Jehangir Pestonji, 4. Mr. Medhakar.

WARD NO. 3 (6 candidates for 3 seats):—

1. Mr. V. K. Bhonsle, 2. Rao Bahadur V. N. Kopkar, 3. Mr. G. G. Paslankar.

WARD NO. 4 (6 candidates):—

1. Mr. Kanehanjar Dadgir, 2. Mr. B. Bande, 3. Mr. B. Yerodekar.

MAHOMEDAN WARD:—

1. Nawab Shah Rook Shah Zar Jung Bahadur. 2. Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.—A. P.

JAIN EDUCATION.

CONFERENCE IN BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Mar. 15.

The Conference of the All India Jain Education Fund Association was held here this morning. There was a representative gathering numbering about 3,000. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, who was accompanied by his private Secretary and A. D. C.'s, the Dewan and the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan District, opened the proceedings with a speech after which His Highness was presented with a silver casket and gold necklace by Seth Hukumchandji, the President of the Conference.—A. P.

KURDISH REVOLT.

ASSEMBLY VOTES 10 MILLION LIRAS FOR REPRESSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.

The Assembly has voted ten million liras towards repression of the Kurdish revolt which according to an official estimate may take two or three months.—Reuter.

ITS IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

According to the "Watan" of Constantinople, the Turkish Minister of the Interior, Jamil Beg, recently gave the following statement to the press regarding the revolt in Kurdistan:—

The Government authorities near Hakari arrested a few persons in connection with the Nestorians' attack. Two of them were Yusuf Zia and Kemal, who ran away and took shelter in Kanj district. The police officials of that place tried to arrest them, but Sheik Said (the leader of the insergents) obstructed them and sent his followers to save the men from the police. There was a skirmish between the police and the followers of Sheik Said in which several of the genderme were injured and their Chief officer captured. This was the beginning of the revolt which spread to places far and wide. Kanj, Hati, Licha, Paluchapakchor and some other places are affected. Sheik Said has issued a declaration for the people of those places in which he accuses the Turkish Government of irreligiousness and calls upon the people to come forward to establish a separate Kurd Government.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

The Prime Minister of Turkey has made the following statement in the Assembly:—

"The armed revolt that began from a village of Arghani Vilayat has spread to Kanj, Diarbekir, and Alziz Vilayats. It is spreading further and more places seem to be affected by it. In order to check it from spreading further martial law is declared in Kanj, Mosh, Arghani, Darsam, Diarbekir, Mardin, Orfa, Sevrak, Sard, Bitlis, Van, Hakari, Kafi and Khanas.

C. P. COUNCIL.

BIG CUT IN POLICE DEMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 16.

In to-day's sitting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe presiding, discussion over grants for demands was resumed. The visitors' galleries were not much crowded and the debate over almost all the official demands was very dull. At the outset the Hon. Mr. Standen, Finance Member, announced that 19th, 20th and 21st instant have been fixed by His Excellency the Governor for non-official and private business when 55 non-official resolutions will come up for the consideration of the House. Before lunch the Council assented to a demand under the Administration of Justice reserved with an effective cut by the Swarajists amounting to Rs. 99,986 out of about 28 lakhs, also a demand for about Rs. 10,00,000 under jails and convict settlements. There was some heated discussion over a demand for Rs. 53,00,000 under Police and a Swarajist motion for a lump reduction amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 was carried by 32 votes against 21 votes. In the course of the debate Mr. Khaparde, Swarajist from Berar brought home to the House how the all powerful and all pervading C. I. D. had not spared persons like the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale and also the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the President of the C. P. Council from their surreptious attendance and vigilance. After this several demands under scientific instruments, Education (reserved) and transferred, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, etc., were carried without much discussion. After lunch Mr. D. K. Kane Swarajist member from Berar moved a reduction for Rs. 46,000 under Agriculture transferred for provision for a station garden establishment at the headquarters of the districts was lost by 5 votes 17 voting for and 22 against, some Swarajists having abstained from voting. After a few more demands were assented to by the Council the House was adjourned till to-morrow.

CHARKHA IN GOVT. SCHOOLS.

RESOLUTION IN C. P. COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, March 16.

Mr. Chandra Gopal Misra will move a resolution in the Central Provinces Legislative Council that Mr. Bourne's administration of Narsinghpur District has been unsatisfactory and that he should no longer be kept in charge of executive capacities. Dr. Moonje will have a resolution to frame proposals for facilitating the establishment of shooting clubs, particularly in High Schools and Colleges. Mr. Gangadharrao will move another resolution recommending that no propaganda should be carried on through official agency against any measure or step taken by the Council. That immediately steps should be taken to introduce Charkha spinning in all Government and aided schools as a compulsory subject up to the middle standard will be proposed through a resolution which will be moved by Mr. K. P. Pandeye.—A. P.

SIR S. BRANCKER.

BERLIN, March 14.

It is learned that Sir Sefton Brancker and Mr. Cobham will not finish their journey by rail. The field in which the forced landing was made was too small to allow the pilot to outtake, and, therefore, the machine was dismantled and taken to the aerodrome at Stuttgart and was reassembled. They will continue their flights.—Reuter.

TOKYO LETTER.

RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT.

ANGLO-SAXON FEARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Feb. 4.

The two extremes in the theory of statecraft have met on the same foot of earth, as the Imperial Government of Japan and the Russian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics have shaken hands. Time—the greatest healer of wounds—has lived up to its reputation. It has ironed out the differences after nearly four years of intermittent conferences between the two governments. Consequently, Russia and Japan will once more be on friendly terms within the next few weeks and after a lapse of approximately eight years. If dame rumour is to be given any credence, there are possibilities that the resumption of diplomatic relations may, in due course of time, blossom forth into some sort of tacit understanding between these two neighbouring powers regarding their world policies.

The Russian-Japanese Agreement that was signed at Peking, last month, on the first anniversary of the Great Lenin's death, is a significant victory for Japanese diplomacy. It is much more definite and concedes a great deal more than any of the treaties between Soviet Russia and the other powers. Japan has won practically all of her points, the most remarkable of them being the recognition of the validity of the Portsmouth Treaty by the Bolshevik Government. It is an epoch-making precedent which many of Europe's world-renowned negotiators failed to set while bargaining with the Soviet. For the first time, since their advent into power, the Bolshevik authorities have consented to continue or rather affix their seal of approval to an international agreement made by the old Tzarist regime.

MIDNIGHT NEGOTIATIONS.

While the negotiations were in full swing between Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister at Peking, and the Russian Ambassador to China, Mr. Karahan, their probable breakdown was often reported in the newspapers. As the representatives of both governments remained adamant on many serious points, none condescending to give in to the other's views, an early conclusion of the Agreement was considered to be a matter of remote possibility till about a couple of weeks before the actual signing took place. A series of dramatic events marked the final stages of the pourparlers, and a concatenation of unforeseen circumstances forced the hands of both the parties to draw nearer to each other. When the final moments arrived, it became incumbent on each one of the Representatives to draw the last cards out of his sleeves and place them on the table. The Russian plenipotentiary, it appears, agreed to all the demands put forward by Japan as its irreducible minimum, and a basic treaty was signed at 2 o'clock on the morning of 21, although it had been dated January 20.

To quote Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister:—"Throughout the negotiations, the Russian representative has manifested sincerity and candour, and quite recently an agreement of views has been arrived at between the delegates. Consequently, an Agreement was signed by the Russian and the Japanese delegates toward mid-night of January 20. The agreement in question will come into full force after the Imperial ratification, and a relation of good neighbourhood and amity will be established between the two countries. At all events, the fact that the negotiations have materialized into a signed agreement, thereby giving a sweeping solution to various pending questions between both nations, is a matter for our sincere gratification and we have no doubt that this happy sentiment will be shared by Japanese public opinion generally." Baron Shidehara's appeal to his countrymen has not been in vain. There are more rejoicings throughout the Island Empire than one would have expected.

PORTSMOUTH TREATY TO BE RECOGNISED.

From the very outset, Japan has held out for and has now finally scored a victory on the following salient points: (1) That Japan and Russia should have equal shares concerning the exploitation of oil and coal resources in Northern Saghalien; (2) That the Portsmouth Treaty concluded after the Russo-Japanese War be recognized by the Soviet; (3) That the other treaties signed between Japan and the former Russian Governments be discussed at subsequent pourparlers; (4) That the discussion of the old Russian debts to Japan be taken up later on; and (5) That Russia offer an apology for the Nikolaievsk incident when hundreds of Japanese lives were lost. Another point of contention that is considered to have been greatly responsible for the protraction of the pourparlers was the problem of guarantees against the spread of communistic propaganda in Japan. An amicable solution of this knotty problem is reported to have been arrived at by the inclusion of the following Japanese proposal in the basic treaty:—

"One of the contracting parties, in order to maintain order, security, and sovereign rights within each other's territory and preserve mutual friendship, shall prohibit any individual, organization, either directly or indirectly under its jurisdiction, or any organization to which it gives financial aid, from attempting to disturb the peace and security of any part of the other contracting party, also from undermining the friendship between contracting parties or between a contracting party and a third power."

The exact version of the Treaty with all its clauses is to be published simultaneously at Moscow and Peking when the exchange of ratifications has been effected. An exchange of diplomatic representatives will also be made at the same time. It is presumed with a certain degree of exactitude that these formalities will have been gone through within the next four weeks. Moreover, the next conference to discuss further details, as the indications point, may be held at Moscow. Mr. A. A. Joffe, it is believed here, will in all probability be the first Soviet Ambassador to hoist the red flag on the former Russian Embassy next door to the Japanese Foreign Office.

JAPAN'S GAIN.

From the Japanese standpoint, the success achieved at Peking will prove to be of immense benefit to the nation. Concessions of enormous value have been acquired in Northern Saghalien which will go a long way towards strengthening Japan's position economically as well as strategically. Extensive oil-producing areas are to be worked by Japan, and the inclusion of Doue mines in the concession list have solved Japan's oil and coal problems for the next many years. The Japanese navy, consequently, will be less dependent on foreign supplies of oil and coal necessary for a war emergency. It is positively believed that immense benefits will also accrue to a number of Japanese industries by the opening of Russian markets to Japanese commerce. Russia's mercantile marine is practically non-existent in this part of the world, therefore a great impetus will be given to Japan's shipping industry as the movement of cargoes progresses. Dr. Mochida, a prominent industrial magnate, believes:—"The present is the most opportune moment for Japan to embark upon large business with Russia, since the relations between England and Russia are not on favourable terms. Doubtless the Russian people will favour Japanese products, under present conditions."

Japan to-day is suffering from a great plethora of imports. This combined with the loss of markets for her manufactured goods, has resulted in a great depreciation of the Japanese currency. Before the Russian Revolution, Japan used to profit to the extent of more than Yen 100,000,000 in her trade balance with Russia. The business depression in this country to-day is being keenly felt by all classes of people. Everyday, it is descending to a bottomless pit. The resumption of normal relations with Russia will be a God-sent opportunity to the business circles. Proposals are already on foot to launch a large Russo-Japanese Industrial Exhibition after the arrival of the first Soviet Ambassador to Japan. A large business corporation for the exploitation of Siberia's lumber resources is being sponsored by some of the biggest as well as richest commercial concerns in this country, such as, Okura and Co., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Mitsubishi Trading Company, Suzuki and Co., the Oji Paper Mill Company, the Fuji Paper Mill Company and many others. Far-flung activities for the capture of Russian trade are very much in evidence in every line of business. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce in an endeavour to stimulate business relations with Russia has offered a loan of Yen 500,000 to the Russo-Japanese Society in Osaka for the promotion of Japanese initiative in Siberia.

SOVIET'S POSITION STRENGTHENED.

M. Chicherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Commisar, is reported to have remarked that "the Russo-Japanese Agreement will undoubtedly strengthen the Soviet's position in the Far East, and give Japan a source of support in the event of difficulties arising." His views are shared by every sensible politician in Japan. Russia gains more than she has sacrificed under the threat of Japanese bayonets. Her world position has been much consolidated and a powerful opponent in the political as well as commercial fields of the Far East will have been removed. Walking hand in hand, there is hardly any likelihood of a severe clash of interests between the two nations. Russia is fortunately possessed of vast agricultural resources and can easily supply Japan with large quantities of fish, cereals, lumber, paper pulp, furs, cement, asbestos, iron and a lot of other commodities which Japan not only needs but lacks so badly. On the other hand, Russian peasants require agricultural implements and manufactured goods of various kinds which they can barter with Japan to the mutual advantage of both sides. There is also a tendency to favour joint Russo-Japanese enterprises by forming huge combines with large amounts of capital to exploit Russia's untapped resources. One wonders if the Socialist and capitalist theories of Russia and Japan respectively could find a common ground of work in such cases.

There is no denying the fact that the collapse of the Labour Government in England and the consignment to scrap-heap of the Anglo-Russian Treaty by the Conservative Cabinet were largely responsible for a speedy rapproachment between Russia and Japan. Russia, by throwing herself into the arms of Japan has scored a huge diplomatic success which is being looked upon with suspicious eyes by the Chancelleries of Europe. Furthermore, there are reasons to believe that the Tokyo Foreign Office had been growing restless owing to the latest political developments in America. The attitude of the United States administration has become somewhat conciliatory towards the Republic of Soviet Russia, and there are indications that point towards an early recognition of the latter government by the new United States Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg. It would have been disastrous for Japan had America stolen a march upon her in Russian politics. There was a tentative agreement between Russia and the Sinclair interests for the exploitation of Northern Saghalien's oil fields. The early conclusion of Russo-Japanese Agreement makes it null and void. Official support from Washington, which has till this day been denied to the Sinclair Company, would have been forthcoming after the resumption of American-Japanese diplomatic intercourse, and this would have complicated matters beyond Japan's control.

ANGLO-SAXON FEARS.

Rumours of various hues are afloat in the air regarding the motives which prompted Japan to come to terms with the Soviet in such a dramatic manner. British publicists attribute this to Japan's desire for making up the losses sustained by the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. We are told "the new Russo-Japanese Treaty is regarded in America as a preliminary step to the establishment of a triplice composed of Japan, Russia and China, or a quadruple alliance of those three Powers with Germany." "Some French newspapers," says another source, "fear that Japan has given to Russia an undertaking regarding the Bessarabian question, while others think Russo-Japanese friendship will result in the establishment of a quadruple alliance, composed of Japan, Germany, China, and Russia, for the purpose of opposing Anglo-Saxon nations." Press correspondents are busy cabling us from the Anglo-Saxon world that if such a state of affairs comes to pass, the balance of power in the Far East will eventually break, thus creating new entanglements of wide ramifications in international politics. Official Japan refutes these rumours but with a lighter heart. She is utterly isolated and no one could blame her if she does so. Every move on Japan's part in world politics is viewed with a large degree of suspicion and apprehension by England and America.

Mr. Kumpei Matsumoto, a leading member of the Kakushin Club—one of the three parties supporting the present coalition Government—congratulated the Ministry on the floor of the House of Representatives for signing the Russo-Japanese Agreement at Peking, and said that "a clause in the Agreement providing that the contracting parties could not enter into treaty relations with a third part which might be deemed harmful to the interests of either party, should be inserted." The reasons which Mr. Matsumoto, who is known for his liberal ideas and powerful orations, gives for the contraction of such an alliance are that such an understanding is necessary owing to geographical and ethnological considerations as well as to provide a counter-check against the influence of Anglo-Saxons in world politics. He went further and told the Foreign Minister that as Japan was being steadily pushed to a state of isolation, this sort of defensive and offensive alliance between the two Powers ought to be effected and made more substantial by the admission of China to a partnership in it. This is what might be safely taken as the criterion of public opinion in Japan, apart from the official views.

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FINANCE BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

his friend Mr. Jinnah did not think so at that time and had stated so before the Joint Committee.

Mr. Jinnah challenged Mr. Patel to show that he said that dyarchy could be worked "successfully".

Mr. Patel then searched his papers for a minute and read extract from Mr. Jinnah's reply to Mr. Montagu saying that he differed from other Indian witnesses and thought dyarchy was bound to succeed. (Swarajist applause).

Mr. Jinnah represented that Mr. Patel was selecting a sentence or two and was thereby misrepresenting him. What he (Mr. Jinnah) there meant to convey was that, in the absence of an alternative, acceptance of dyarchy was the only possible position to take up. Mr. Patel referring to that part of the Minority's report wherein Mr. Jinnah signified that he was in favour of the transfer of all subjects except law and order, supported the position taken up by Dr. Sapru that it was not possible to work dyarchy by transfer of any more subjects. And what were the subjects to be transferred? Gas and Boilers. (Laughter). Mr. Patel complained that the Indian Members of the Government did not voice public opinion and therefore they had no business to be members of Government. Concluding Mr. Patel pleaded for full control of taxation and expenditure when alone they could vote for the Finance Bill. He resumed his seat after speaking for an hour and a half.

THE LOGICAL TRUTH.

Mr. Pal said, logically, after having passed the demands for grants, they could not but pass the Finance Bill. They had heard in lobby that this year's Budget had peculiar importance because of the Viceroy's visit. He, therefore, proposed to speak the whole truth in order that the British authorities might know what the vast majority of Indians thought. The first proposition was—and the Swarajists agreed with it frankly and openly—that the objective of Indians of all sections was self-governing Dominion status for India.

Pundit Motilal: The immediate objective.

Mr. Pal agreed that it was the immediate objective, but he said the fact remained that there was no serious movement in India to break up from the Empire. Connection, if at all, must be a partnership of the Sovereign States and if that connection was to endure subjection must go. Otherwise the connection would not endure. He warned Government that a spirit of revolt was working up among millions and bomb-throwers were created by that spirit of revolt. He admitted there were difficulties.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: What are the difficulties?

Mr. Pal: The first difficulty is the Swarajists. (Laughter). They are keeping up the conflict and making reconciliation impossible.

Mr. Shamlal: What did you do the whole of your life?

Mr. Pal: I was doing my best to rouse the consciousness of the people and to frighten Government to a reasonable mood. The moment that consciousness was roused they must set together to get out of the *impasse*.

Continuing Mr. Pal said the next difficulty was the British capitalist in India. He was grateful to the British capitalist for his enterprise in India, but if the capitalist claimed full gratitude, he must examine his accounts carefully. He assured protection to all reasonable representation of foreign capitalists under a responsible system of Government. The third difficulty was Hindu-Muslim dissension. He felt that Government had not given them a rational and workable constitution while place-hunters had been encouraged to claim and press for communal representation in the public services. The only test for services should be to have an honest, efficient and disciplined public servant in interest of national Government.

Mr. Pal was at this stage interrupted by some Mahomedan members who contested his views.

Mr. Pal admitted the difficulties of the Hindus and Muslims, but felt that the way out was for the Government to sit with the representatives of the people and solve this problem. He concluded with an appeal to Lord Reading to keep in view the real facts of the Indian situation during the London conversation.

Dr. Gour deprecated using the present occasion for another political discussion rather than consider the Finance Bill on its merits. The Finance Member might well be saying to himself, "Where do I come in in all this"? Dr. Gour associated himself with those who condemned the Majority report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and said it was high time that another instalment of self-government was given to India. Speaking about conventions, he said they might be very good for England where there was no written law of the Constitution, but they would be of no use to India. He said that general discussion on the introduction of the Finance Bill would be of no value and appealed to the House to take the Bill into consideration and discuss it clause by clause. There were some amendments of the Finance Bill on which the House felt very strongly. He opposed Mr. Patel's motion.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas took the opportunity to reply at length to the observations of Sir Basil Blackett on the question of Exchange. He summed up his attitude by declaring that the appreciated currency as provided from the United Kingdom meant to India. "Thou shalt make larger purchases of products of my factories and thou shall be paid less for the fruits of the toil of thy children."

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE.)

DIFFERENCE IN NATIONALIST CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 15

The Finance Bill which comes up for consideration at to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly will, from what I have been able to gather this evening, have a fairly smooth sailing and will not be torpedoed as last year. The fault of this will not be of Swarajists, for they will, of course, oppose the consideration of the Bill and even stand against its final passage, but the Independents have, as a party, decided not to join hands with them this year. No doubt, Pandit Malaviya speaking on Pandit Motilal's cut of Executive allowance yesterday dissociated himself from Mr. Jinnah's observation that the Independents last year committed a blunder in coquetting with the Swarajists and this year would not go with them to the "slaughter house." But the decision of the Independent party arrived at this evening is that they must consider the Finance Bill on its merits and pass it with whatever amendments they will be able to make. But the Swarajists have decided to oppose the motion for consideration on general political grounds. No doubt, they will be defeated during the discussion of the bill. However, the position of individuals in respect of the various proposals will be made clear. First of all, there is the Salt Duty which now stands at one rupee and four annas per maund. The Swarajists have determined to move for the reduction of this duty to eight annas per maund and there are two motions to this effect in the names of Mr. Amarnath Dutt and Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar but as the Independents are not going to support the Swarajists in this attempt of theirs they will have to submit to the inevitable and make the next best attempt, namely to support the proposal of Mr. Rama Iyengar (an Independent, be it remembered) for the reduction of the duty to one rupee. But the majority of the Independents, it appears, will support this proposal of even their own colleague only in case Government would agree to impose a corresponding duty on imported salt, but as Government will not agree to such a course the Independents will probably vote for the retention of duty at one rupee and four annas. Their view is that the reduction of even four annas means a reduction in the revenue of over two crores and to that extent remission of provincial contributions will be affected, but the Swarajists contend that Government have enough money up their sleeves and they must agree to the reduced salt duty and at the same not disturb the proposed relief to the provinces. It appears therefore that salt duty would remain as it is.

On the question of restoring the rate on post cards however both Independents and Swarajists are unanimous and here Government will be defeated. As regards letters however, while the Swarajists have decided to restore the old rates the Independents as a body, it is feared, will not support them, but some of their rank and file will support the Swarajists. One interesting feature, however, in the situation is that the Independents have, as a party, decided to oppose the reduction of the duty on petrol from six to four annas on the ground that it benefits only the rich classes. The Swarajists at their meeting this evening discussed this point and decided to adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality. The majority of them, however, appear anxious to support the Independents in this matter and also to ask Government for corresponding reduction on kerosine oil. It would be a thousand pities if the Swarajists do not vote with the Independents against reducing the petrol duty and demand for lessening the poor man's kerosine oil tax. This, therefore, except for a few minor changes the Finance Bill will face calm weather. That it will not be rejected is due mainly to differences among the erstwhile "Nationalists."

PRESENT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

SWRAJISTS' ACTION CONSISTENT WITH THEIR PLEDGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

DELHI, March 15.

It is perhaps necessary to remove the misapprehensions likely to be felt by superficial critics in respect of what took place on the voting on the amendments of the demnd on the debt redumption proposion the Budget. A local contemporary has apparently assumed that the loss of the motion for the lower cut of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty owing to the abstention of the Swarajists was really a vital issue and a matter of serious injury to the taxpayer. It should be borne in mind that the provision of a crore and thirty-eight lakhs in the Budget as expenditure under interest is really not a sum that is spent away during the year, but only a sum saved and invested towards redeeming or avoiding the debt of the people. The proposal to reduce or to omit the same merely amounted to the suggestion that this saving was unnecessary and should not be preferred to the more insistent calls for the remission of contributions or of taxation on the poor. The carrying of the motion would not have by itself effected any remission of taxation or of contributions. For this the initiative has to be entirely taken by the Government. Assuming the unlikely event of the Government's not restoring the cut by certification, it would have merely swelled the Government balance. The only object of carrying the omission was to draw pointed attention to the unfair manner in which taxation and provincial contributions were kept at a high level without affording relief to the taxpayer this year. Government not restoring this cut or omission would have merely meant that it reminded unexpended or unadjusted at the disposal of the Government at the end of the Budget year. Under the present practice adopted by the Finance Department the sum would have gone at the end of the year automatically to the redemption or avoidance of debt instead of during the year as the Budget proposals did. In either case it is not a case of more money having been given away for being spent during the year, but only more money having been permitted to be set apart by reason of the failure of the amendments. It was because the question of principle involved was in effect vindicated and the funds of the taxpayer would not be dissipated by any adverse vote that the Swaraj Party apparently considered that they should adhere to the full extent of the principle for which they stood, instead of making a compromise which was not intelligible. Indeed, the resolution already moved to appoint a committee to review the whole scheme of debt redemption has still to be discussed on the earliest occasion available to the Assembly. If the Government decline to accept the principles which the Assembly will lay down for a proper scheme of debt redemption, there can be no doubt that the identical question must come up again in the next Budget, when dealing with the balances in the revised estimates for the 1925-26 and the Budget estimates for the next year. While, therefore, the deplorable features of the split that has arison need by no means be ignored, it is unnecessary to conjure up the imaginary evil consequences of any substance through what happened. The action of the Swarajists can bear full scrutiny and their conduct and actions throughout the present session have been impelled by a lofty sense of duty, and sacrifice and the most sincere desire to co-operate at every turn consistent with self-respect and their pledges to the country with every party working for the country's freedom.—A. P.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MOTION IN COUNCIL.

DELHI, March 16.

A very important resolution urging the Government to give effect at an early date to the Frontier Committee's Report appeared first on the agenda of the Council of State, which reassembled to-day after four days respite. This resolution is in the name of Mr. Raza Ali, who was himself a member of the Committee.

Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, who was President of the Committee, was sworn in the place of Colonel Patterson, to reply to the debate on behalf of the Government.

A large number of questions were answered.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces performed on Saturday the opening ceremony of the Gangaprasad Memorial Hall and public Library at Lucknow. The beautiful and large hall was erected at the cost of about a lakh of rupees.—A. P.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva writing to the Press supports the suggestion of Dr. Annie Besant appealing to the members of the All Parties Conference Committee to meet at Cawnpore on 11th April to discuss the constitution considered by the Committee.—A. P.

ANDHRA LETTER.

VEERESALINGAM MEMORIAL.

ANDHRA SWARAJYA PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, March 12.

The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Mr. K. Veeresalingam Pantulu, the father of Andhra public life was performed by Sjt. K. Nageswararao Pantulu, Editor, "Andhrapatrika", in the local Veeresalingam High School on the 8th instant, in connection with the anniversary of the Old Boys' Association. Mr. Nageswararao paid a high tribute to the late Mr. Veeresalingam Pantulu. He was a great social reformer, a great literary genius, and a champion of the Depressed Classes and widow-remarriage. He was the founder of the Hitakarini Samaj which is managing a High School, a Widows' Home and a Theistic Library. Sjt. K. V. S. Ramachandrarao, Zamindar of the Dharmavaram Estate, said that the Sub-Committee appointed six years ago to erect a statue in memory of the departed hero, had not done any work in the past that it was rank ingratitude not to have a suitable memorial for such a great man as Veeresalingam Pantulu, and he promised to collect Rs. 10,000 with the willing co-operation of the old boys and the public, to materialise the statue at an early date.

GOUTAMI SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM.

The Ashram recently founded at Sitanagaram, is progressing well. Its construction has almost reached completion and regular work is to commence in a month. Mr. K. Nageswararao of "Andhrapatrika" paid a visit to the Ashram and the national schools in the neighbouring villages and was very much impressed with the work turned out there. He promised to endow the Ashram with a printing press. The local weekly "Congress" which has had the proud privilege of sending its first two editors to jail will be issued from the Ashram, and the press is mainly intended for it. In this connection it should be noted that the "Congress" has ever had the blessing of Sjt. Nageswararao who gave Rs. 50 to the paper in the initial stages when it was still issued as a cyclostyle weekly. He also visited the Panchama free school at Raghudevapuram, where he gave a donation of Rs. 25 to the poor untouchables for repairing their well. There was a public meeting also at Sitanagaram, where he and Mr. K. Ramachandrarao, the second editor of the "Congress", recently released from Jail, made effective speeches. Mr. Nageswararao after congratulating the people of the Model Andhra Firka on the excellent progress they have made in regard to the constructive programme, spoke at length on the necessity for village reconstruction, and said that the Ashrams would go a great deal in carrying on this great work. Village life, he said, is the basis of Indian civilisation and if Indian national life is to be remodelled and reorganised, the work should begin from the village. He congratulated the people there on their steady and sustained efforts in maintaining a net-work of national schools in the group of villages close by. The spinning wheel, he continued, was the wheel of economic salvation and Mahatmaji therefore insisted on everyone spinning on the Charka, at least for half an hour a day.

SWARAJYA PARTY.

The fortunes of the Swarajya party in Andhra are still uncertain, despite the fresh recruits that have joined the Swarajist ranks. The election of Mr. V. Ramadas for the Council of State should not be understood to signify the strength of the Swarajya Party in Andhra, as Mr. Ramadas had no strong rivals in the field and as the electorate was quite limited. Recently the annual meeting of the Andhra Swarajya Party was held at Bezwada and office-bearers for the new year were elected. The former President Mr. V. Ramadas is now made Vice-President only, while Mr. A. Kaleswararao, a recent convert, was elected president. The new president with all the enthusiasm of a new convert is busy framing the programme of the Andhra Swarajya Party. They are now attempting to set up a Swarajist candidate for the Curnool District bye-election to the local Legislative Council. The Swarajist organ "Sadhana" an English weekly ably edited by Mr. D. Gopalakrishna for a few weeks, has not been issued for the last some weeks, while its promised "Ramadandu" a tri-weekly in Telugu, has not yet seen the light of day.

A Correspondence writes.—At a public meeting held at Rangoon yesterday a resolution was passed recording an emphatic protest against the two obnoxious bills introduced in the local Council and aimed against non-Burmans already resident in Burma or coming to this province.

The Muslim Cricket Club of Johannesburg has congratulated the Muslim Cricket Club of Bombay on the latter achieving success at the last Quadrangular Cricket Tournament in Bombay when the Mahomedan team became champions the first time in the annals of the Tournament which is being run for the last 12 years.

Mr. Noor Mohamed Shaikh, writes from Juma Masjid, Bombay, [illegible] Sharifhusain, the Secretary [illegible] Jamiat-Tabligh, Karachi, has left [illegible] tinental tour per S. S. Aquilia on [illegible] March. He will stay in Eur[illegible] America for about six months".

PATRIOTISM AND RELIGION.

TEACHINGS OF HINDUISM.

TRIBUTES TO RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA'S MEMORY.

Bombay celebrated the ninetieth birth-day celebration of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa on Sunday the 8th instant in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding. The anniversary was celebrated under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society. The Hall was packed to its utmost with a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen representatives of the various communities of Bombay. A numbe of speakers including Messrs. K. Natarajan, J. K. Mehta, G. B. Trivedi, Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Rajabally Patel, Swami Yatishwaranada and Mr. M. R. Jayakar dwelt on the life and teachings of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in opening the proceedings of the evening said that the promoters of the meeting had to be congratulated on being able to secure a number of well-known speakers to address on the manifold activities of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. The outstanding point in the teachings of Shri Ramkrishna Paramahamsa was the way he tried to reconcile—and tried it successfully—the Jnana, the Bhakti and the Karma Margas and to show the oneness of all religious, and that they were different only at their bases and not at the apex.

A PERIOD OF RELIGIOUS UPHEAVAL.

Mr. K. Natarajan said that the last century in India was one of great importance and in no walk of life was such a remarkable achievement observable as in that of religion. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first great man to introduce reform in the religious ideas of the country. He tried to present religion in its ancient Vedic form by the founding of the Brahmo Samaj. This movement was followed by a more militant form of religious reform, the Arya Samaj, started by Dayanand Saraswati. The Arya Samaj movement took a more liberal and international view of Sanatan Hindu religion. Then came the birth of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. All these three great religious reformers came one after another during the short space of half a century. This showed how the great minds of India caught hold of the one central truth that for India to get on in the march of world progress and subsequently to lead the world, She must take her stand on the bed-rock of religion.

Continuing Mr. Natarajan said that the teachings of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa were the natural consequence and the nett result of the teachings of the religious movements that preceded him, viz., the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj. Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa went a step further than reconciling religions, for by methods of religious experiments he showed that all religions, in the centre, were identical and one. Religion was said to be the cause of dissensions and quarrels between the different communities of India, but Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa by his teachings showed them how religions could pave the way for greater harmony between the different section of the nation. They in India were striving at the present juncture for communal unity and, therefore, they ought never to forget that unless they went to the root cause of the question they would not achieve success. In that respect Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa occupied a great and a glorious place in that he strove not only for communal or religious harmony of the people of India but worked towards the brotherhood of humanity—a phrase better understood as meaning the essential solidarity of mankind expressed tersely "Love thy neighbour as thyself."

Mr. J. K. Mehta said that man had always been carried away by an instinct of rebellion, and this instinct had bee responsible for much of the progress of the world. Carried away by this very instinct man had ever rebelled against God. But all the same it was a curious paradox, that side by side with this instinct of rebellion, there was also present the instinct of reverence. Man, while he rebelled against God, was raising monuments, to powers superior to man, or call it another god, who exerted perhaps a dominance not exercised by the God he had attempted to dislodge. In this age when they tried to dislodge God from His high pedestal, they were rearing up gods in the form of factories, slums, and work-houses that ground humanity and that proved to the the world that modern man could not rest till he bowed down his head to powers superior to himself. Fortunately for India, she had produced a galaxy of saints and spiritual men who have saved her from falling a victim to the new cult of a new god. To such a galaxy of men belonged Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, who was a manifestation of light eternal. Shri Ramakrishna Paramahasa taught that the kingdom of God was not without but within them. Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa did not looked down upon women as a manifestation of flesh and carnal vices but looked upon her as the manifestation of the light eternal and incarnation of divinity. Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa prostrated not only before woman in her ideal form but even before prostitutes. The Paramahamsa behaved as Jesus Christ did by mixing with the most sinful of sinners and the depraved of prostitutes, for he looked upon them equally as the manifestation of divinity. Another great service of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa was the light, he threw on the harmony of all religions.

CATHOLICITY OF PARAMAHMSA'S TEACHINGS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, who followed next, skope in Gujarati on the catholicity of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa's teachings and showed what a great place the Paramahamsa occupied not only among the nation-builders of India but of the world.

SWAMI YATISHWARANAND

Swami Yatishwarananda hesitated to speak upon the life of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa for fear of misinterpreting of such a personality of manifold activities. Even Swami Vivekananda felt hesitation when he was called upon to speak on the subject. Shri Ramakrishna was a man of God-realisation in its manifest aspects. Such a man was a living paradox. He was a man who followed the various paths of religion and lived a life of religion as perhaps no man ever lived. God-realisation was the centre of life and activity with him while the ego was the centre of the thought and life with many of them. As Mahatma Gandhi had truly observed the life of the Paramahamsa was a verity of verities, to whom the world was a mere illusion. Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa saw God "face to face". Continuing, the Swamiji observed that Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa had utterly renounced flesh and greed of wealth so much so that the mere sight of a coin was sufficient to make him fall into swoon. The Paramahamsa looked upon woman as the Mother Divine. His life was a life of humanity incarnate. He preached humanity as a preparatory to God-realisation. The Swamiji wound up his speech by characterising the life of the Paramahamsa as a life of perfect harmony where the different tunes and melodies contributed to the making of a frand music.

"PATRIOTISM BEFORE RELIGION"

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, who spoke in Mara preached the doctrine of patriotism before religion. He said that the lives of such great and profound religious teachers like Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, Swami Vivekanand and Ramdas Swami were a riddle to men like themselves. It was all very good for such highly evolved men who had soared above the mundane plane to preach of humility, of the oneness of religion and the brotherhood of man, but to men like themselves who, he feared, had not even attained the height of perfect manliness, this preaching was rather fraught with disaster. There was every probability of this missing the spirit of their teachings. The speaker, therefore, would sound a note of warning in accepting their teachings. Dr. Rajabally Patel also spoke on the greatness of the Paramahamsa's personality.

A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in his closing remarks observed that the promoters could be congratulated on the very successful termination of the function. He had listened to the speech of Dr. Savarkar which hovered on the border land of religion and politics. The dilemma in which Dr. Savarkar found himself, viz., whether the call of patriotism was a more urgent one than that of religion, had also presented itself to the speaker, and he made bold to say, it must have presented itself to many persons. He was much carried away by the beautiful speech of Doctor but what he missed was the solution of the riddle which he expected Dr. Savarkar would give to his hearers at the end. But if Dr. Savarkar meant to say, as the speaker understood him to say, that they must postpone all ideas of spiritual or riligious reform till they obtained Swaraj, he would consider it a dangerous doctrine. Well, this very conflict of whether he should return blow for blow or whether he should receive it with humility, was raging within his mind when the speaker as the leader of the Swarajists was listening to the speech hurled at them in the Bombay Council by the Finance Member. His traditional Hindu culture rose superior to the occasion and promoted him to give blow for blow, but a blow actuated by a spirit of religious duty coupled with graceful humility. Their religious teachers had taught them to forgive insults and leave them in the hands of God who avenges all.

Continuing Mr. Jayakar said that these insults and humiliations were the common features of their life, but did that mean, as Dr. Savarkar said that they should not practice virtue and try to become more divine. He knew of the doctrine that found favour with certain sections of their countrymen that scholarship and everything it meant should yield before patriotism. He could understand Lokamanya Tilak not yielding to the temptation of scholarship with its ease and dignity, but chosing the arduous life of a patriot. That was not the case with religion. They could not afford to postpone becoming more religious and more spiritual. Proceeding Mr. Jayakar said, he would give them a layman's solution of the problem. It was this: "Do act patriotically. Strike blow for blow. Retaliate with all your might, but retaliate with the spirit of religion."

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RAMAKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY AT ABADAN.

The 89th Birthday of Sri Ramakrishna was celebrated at Abadan with great eclat on the 1st instant. The day started with 'Sangurtan' and 'Bhajan' and feeding of the poor was done on a large scale. A Parliament of Religions was held in the evening and lectures were delivered by different speakers on all Religions and was summed up by Sri Ramakrishna's Ideal of Universal Religion. There was a big cosmopolitan gathering of Indians, Europeans, Armen ans, Arabs and Persians assembled to pay homage to the Great Expounder of Cosmo-politan Religion. Among the distinguished visitors was the Persian Military Deputy Governor.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

BOMBAY SOCIETY'S WELFARE WORK.

The following are extracts from the report of last year's work of the Bombay Centre of the depressed classes Mission Society of India:—

The Depressed Classes Mission Society of India was established in the year 1906 under the presidency of the late Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar for maintaining a Mission to elevate the social, as well as the spiritual condition of the Depressed Classes, such as the Mahars, Dheds, Chambars Pariahs, Nama Shudras and all other classes treated as Untouchables in India by (1) promoting education (2) providing work, (3) remedying their social disabilities and (4) preaching to them principles of liberal religion, personal character and good citizenship. The Society has for the last nineteen years carried out all these objects by establishing and maintaining educational and industrial institutions at Bombay and other places and also Hostels at some of them. In Bombay alone, the Society has been conducting since the year 1908 four Primary Schools, one Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School, one Industrial School and a Hostel. Two of the Primary Schools are for Gujarathi boys. Special mention must be made of the fact that boys belonging to all classes are admitted into the several Institutions in addition to those belonging to the Untouchable Classes. The memmixing of the children of the "touchable" higher Classes and the untouchable Depressed Classes is calculated slowly but surely to remove the bar of untouchability and to establish a bond of common brotherhood with a mutual healthy understanding of the ties of love and fellowship which bind one man to another the enjoyment of the rights and priviledges which are the birthright of all human beings, whether high or low in the social grade.

The Primary Schools:—There are four Primary Schools, one of which is located in Parel, two at Mahalaxmi and one at Chembur. The schools at Chembur and Mahalaxmi are specially maintained for the children of the Depressed class Municipal employees, working at the Kachara Depots at these places. The total number of pupils attending these schools is 387, including 13 girls. Of these 110 are Touchables and 272 Untouchables.

The Anglo-Vernacular Secondry Schools:—This Schools, started in 1908, is locatel at Parel and teaches upto the English IV Standard. It has on its roll 61 students of whom 51 are Untouchables and 10 Touchables. Regard being had to the fact that almost all the students belong to the poor families, very low fees are charged and a number of Scholarships have been awarded.

The Industrial School and Workshop:—This important activity is also located at Parel and is availed of by 17 students, in addition to those of the Secondary School. This School can justly be proud of having sent out from time to time batches of Depressed Classes and other young men well trained and equipped and who are now earning their livelihood as literate, skilful craftsmen. During the last 10 or 12 years this School turned out nearly 250 efficient artisans. Some have even established themselves as independent businessmen such as cabinet makers, tailors, book binders etc. Last year 10 students from this school were sent up for the examination in Carpentry held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. All of whom came oue successful.

The Drawing Class:—This Class is registered for grant by the Educational Department. This year 8 boys are sent up for Examination.

HOSTEL.

Side by side with its educational activities the Mission has been, since its foundation, maintaining a Hostel for boys of the Depressed Classes who are fed, clothed and supplied with all the necessities of life, free of charge. At one time the maximum number of students available themselves of this Institution had reached over 50 but owing to financial strigency, this number had to be brought down and at present, the Institution maintains only 23 students. The object poverty of the Depressed Classes prohibits the parents of the school going students from keeping them at school until they complete even their Primary course. The Secondary and Industrial education is, therefore, an impossibility in the case of these boys, unless the parents are relieved of the burden of their maintenance during the period of their schooling. A free Hostel is consequently a necesity, whereby boys may be provided with free boarding, lodging and schooling. For want of funds, the hostel has to refuse admission to many applicants almost every month. The public support to this useful institution is very small, almost none.

The Gavernment also found it necessary to reduce its grant from Rs. 4 to Rs 2/8 per head per month, whereas the usual maintenance charges per student amount to Rs. 12 per month.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOLS

The various institutions conducted in Bombay cost approximately Rs. 15000 a year, whereas the permanent income from all sources amounts to Rs. 8000. It will thus be seen that substantial help of a permanent charater is urgently needed for continuing the beneficient and humanitarian activities of the Society. The most urgent need of the Society, however, is a building of its own which will be large enough to accomodate some of its institutions at Parel and its industrial activities. The present building known as the "Fountain Hall" has been taken from the Improvement Trust at a monthly rental of Rs. 200 from the 1st ultimo, but including the Municipal taxes and incidental charges the total out going will be about Rs. 250 per month. This is considerable drain upon the slender resources of the Society. Efforts are being made by the Society to collect a building fund and it is hoped that the generous public of Bombay will liberally contribute to it and thus enable the Society to extend its most useful and beneficient work in all possible directions for the uplift, social economic and moral of the neglected submerged classes. Individual donors may also do the needful by providing the Society with a permanent habitation of its own.

It may be added that the Society has applied to the Municipal Corporation for the donation of Rs. one lakh from the funds left by the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhai. It is hoped the Corporation, carefully considering the claims of the Society and the work it has already done and has been doing for the last ninteen years consonantly with the terms of the said donation, will see their way to grant the same and thus provide the Society with its long-felt need viz, a suitable permanent habits. In conclusion the Committee acknowledge gratefully the help they have received from the Bombay Government, Bombay Municipality and subscribers and donors.

ALLEGED BRUTAL BEATING.

A VICTIM'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI.

Chikhalvav is a small village in the Vyara taluka where most of the Kaliparaj people have gone dry. On 29th of January, the employees of the local toddy shop-keeper who were *Tarwadas* (men who tap the toddy trees) raided suddenly a street, residents of which had run entirely dry and entered certain cottages on the pretext that toddy was stolen and, hidden therein. This was, of course, in case there was any truth in the accusation, properly the work of the excise police, and no concern of the Tarwadas. On the part of the latter it was a clear trespass. They worked havoc by destroying the property of the poor people and ultimately ran away. The Patel of the village reported this case of raid and illegal trespass to the Vyara Fozdar who, it is alleged, turned a deaf ear thereto. The man who had brought the report returned with it to the Patel. On his way back he and two other Kaliparaj individuals returning from Vyara where they had been on work were attacked and brutally beaten by the Tarwadas hiding among toddy trees near the toddy shop. They were, it seems, not satisfied with as much brutality, so they dragged the poor victims into the *Toddy Mandva* and continued the beating. In the meantime one of the victims escaped and brought to the rescue of his unlucky comrades in misfortune a few men, who too, however, had their own share of it. The Patel when persuaded to stop this act was also threatened and had to take to his heels, to save himself. Both the victims were kept under detention for the night. One of them was almost done to death. On the Patel reporting the case to the Vyara Vahitwatdar, the eyes of the Fozdar were opened and he, with the local medical officer, repaired to the spot. The victim was brought to the dispensary in an unconscious state and a precarious condition. The unlucky man in spite of the efforts of the doctor at last died on February 12. All the professions of sympathy towards the Kaliparaj on the part of the Dewan and the present Suba of Navsari stand a test in the present instance. The State subjects are waiting to see what step the Government propose taking in the matter.

SUCCESS OF NATIONALISTS IN PANCHMAHALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA.

The Panch Mahals Education Board is constituted of 16 members in all, out of whom 12 are elected and, 4 are nominated. Khan Saheb Saherwala of the loyalist party tried all his tactics in this election too. The Nationalist Party, however, was excellently organise i by Dr. Maneklal. The result of the Electi n was out on the 6th. The President, District Local Board, declared the following gentlemen duly elected:—

1. Srij. Vajeshanker, Educationist, Nationalist.
2. Shrimati Sharayu Kanta, Female, Nationalist.
3. Srij. Marotsing Thakor, Backward, Nationalist.
4. Srij. Kanjibhai Patel, Backward, Nationalist.
5. Srij. Rupaji Paramar, Depressed, Nationalist.
6. Mr. Mahomed Miya, Mahomedan, Nationalist.
7. Srij. Girdharlal B. Dohad Municipality, Nationalist.
8. Dr. Taherali(, Godhra Municipality, Nationalist.
9. Dr. Maneklal, General, Nationalist.
10. Srij. Waman Mukadan, General, Nationalist.
11. Srij. Vithaldas Shah, General, Independent.
12. Mr. Abdul Karyum Saherwala, General, Loyalist.

Thus out of twelve ten seats have been captured by the Nationalist Party of Panch, Mahals.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with my article re. the All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference published in your issue of the 24th ultimo will you be kind enough to insert the following explanatory lines in your esteemed columns in order to assure some of my friends who are labouring under a misunderstanding.

According to me the words "Unfortunately many of the members of the Kazi family which is under the grip of wily Sahokars and is fast ruining through interminable litigation" mean nothing more or less than a mere expression of sympathy which every well wisher of that respectable family extends for its present predicament. They were written in a spirit of bonafides and are never meant to cast any slur on or lower the reputation of that family or its members.

Yours etc.

ABDUS SATTAR KHAN.

Akola, Mar. 14.

EXCISE DUTY.

ATTITUDE OF BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS

Although it is not known yet as to what action the Viceroy would take in regard to the grant of the Excise Department which was thrown out by the Legislative Assembly last week, the Mill-owners in Bombay are awaiting the news from Delhi before they take any definite action. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed some Mill-owners in Bombay whose views carry considerable weight both with the public and the Government and asked them as to what they proposed doing in view of the recent development in the Legislative Assembly, viz., retention of Excise Duty. They decline to express any opinion at present unless they heard as to what the Viceroy had done in the matter. Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, said he would think over the the matter very carefully and would under no circumstances take a hasty view. He was sure, his colleagues would support him in whatever action he recommended for adoption by the Mill-Owners Association. Another well-known magnate thought that the reduction of wages would disorganize labour and would bring about economic trouble and he hoped the Viceroy would view the situation carefully and would not force the mill-owners to resort to short-hour work and reduction of wages of the operatives. The Mill-owners, however, are waiting for the Viceroy's move before they take any definite step.

MILL CRISIS AND EXCISE DUTY

LABOUR REPERESENTATION TO GOVERNOR.

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary of the Central Labour Board, has forwarded the following representation to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in connection with the proposal to increase the Cotton Excise Duty which would likely to tell adversely upon the economic condition of the mill-workers of Bombay:—

Ever since his arrival in Bombay His Excellency has evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the labouring population and he has personally passed through a very serious crisis when last year all the mill-labourers in Bombay went on strike over the question of *Bonus*. The after effects of war have adversely told upon the economic conditions of the labouring population, especially the workers in the mills. The very large number of mill-workers are still smarting under a heavy loss that they were put to last year and now a similar crisis, if one possibly arises, will put them in a state of desperation. The Government of India has unfortunately under their consideration the question of increase of Excise Duty upon Cotton. The Imperial Government has also debarred Bombay from participating in the Imperial boon from the Budget which has been shared by all the other Provinces. The proposed increase of Cotton Excise Duty will, His Excellency will agree, so affect the working conditions in the mills that the whole burden by way of retrenchment, reduction, unemployment, etc., will fall upon the shoulders of the poor who are already down under many adverse conditions. The policy of the Indian Government has of late resulted in great encouragement being given to Japanese and other foreign imports at the expense of local Mill Industry. Though foreign countries like Japan have, due to climatic and political reasons, better facilities from Labour, yet their success in the local market is also partially due to the protective policy of Government.

It will be seen thus that if the mill-owners close down their mills or effect any alteration in working conditions, they will have done so through sheer necessity and against their will because Government did not co-operate with them. If the mills are closed down or worked short-hours the poor workers will have to bear the burden of the crisis. If the men go on strike they too will not be considered wrong. His Excellency will realise that the living conditions in Bombay are still very high and if any burden by way of unemployment is added to that already on the shoulders of the poor the situation is bound to become very serious. In order to guard the interest of Labour it will, under present conditions, endeavour to make common cause with capital against Government. I pray, His Excellency, therefore, on behalf of united Labour of Bombay to intercede with the Imperial Government and exercise all the weight of his power in the repeal of the proposed Cotton Excise Duty.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

INDUSTRIAL AND ART EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a National Industrial and Art Exhibition will be held during the National Week commencing from to-morrow, in the compound of the University Settlement, Girgaum Back Road, now in occupation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. A number of side-shows, variety entertainments and musical concerts have been arranged in connection with the Exhibition. The opening ceremony of the Exhibition will be performed by the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola to-morrow. The opening of the "Congress House" the offices of the Congress Committee) will be performed by Mahatma Gandhi on the 26th instant after his return from the Southern tour.

A Correspondent writes:—

"His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Shankaracharya Swami of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetah Kumbakonam (South India) has authorised Sri Swami Sachidananda Saraswati Maharaj of Benares, as a delegate to the ensuing All-India Hindu Maha Sabha 8th Session on the 11th and 12th prox at Calcutta. It is understood that the Swami delegate will defend Sanatana Dharma in the Maha Sabha.

POONA LETTER.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

LOKMANYA'S BUST UNVEILED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 11.

The last fortnight will be inscribed in the memory of all Poona people for two events. One is the triennial Municipal election held on the 3rd instant and the other is the unveiling of Lok. Tilak's bust in the Fergusson College.

The polling took place on the third and this year's election is likely to be unparalleled. The number of candidates was exceptionally large and the enthusiasm of the electorate was tremendous. The result also was equally unexpected. The result is as follows:—

1. Sadashiv Peth.—Messrs. L. J. Apte, V. D. Phatak and B. B. Bhule.
2. Narayan Peth.—Messrs. Patole, G. M. Damle, K. M. Phatak and Shirole.
3. Budhwar-Ravivar.—Messrs. Trikamdas Vishundas, N. B. Chandrachand, Damodardas Bhukandas and Laxmanshastri Lele.
4. Shukrawar.—Messrs. Peshankar, Karale, P. K. Naik and Daji Saheb Natu.
5. Nyahal Raste.—Dr. Naidu, Barve, Mudliar and Pataskar.
6. Bhavani.—Messrs. Manurkar, Savas, Amarchand Rajaram.
7. Ganesh-Ganj-Vital.—Messrs. Vayal, Shiva Narayan, Karape, Gokulwama and Bhagat.
8. Kasba.—Messrs. Ladkat, Gunjal and Dandavate.
9. Nana.—Messrs. Kirad, Mohanlal and Zende.
10. Shanwar.—Prof. S. R. Kanitkar, D. V. Gokhale and Sonavne.

Though two or three complaints against the election have been lodged, these results will not be much affected. There are surprises both in the successes and the failures. Messrs. D. R. Gharpure, N. S. Paranjpe, C. K. Damle all No-changers have failed, as also Mr. D. A. Bhat. The election of the president and the various committees will be held by the end of this month. Then too very keen competition is expected. It is said that Mr. L. J. Apte and Dr. R. K. Naidu will stand for the presidentship.

LOK. TILAK'S BUST IN FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

The long-delayed and much-debated unveiling of the bust has after all ended a sorry affair that had been exercising the minds of students who offered it to the College and soured the College-authorities to great extent for accepting and setting it up. All is well that ends well and at the hands of Diwan Bahadur Godbole the bust was unveiled in the College-library. The speeches of the Principal and the President were apt and the latter especially appreciated the work of Lok. Tilak in the political and the literary fields. He made a glowing reference to the powerful awakening Lok. Tilak made in the national consciousness of the people by means of his "Kesari" and the "Mahratta." Mr. Godbole closed his speech after advising the students to keep Lok. Tilak as a model for them ever before their eyes.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The results of these elections too were declared on the 6th instant. The Nationalist Local Board Mandal had set up 11 candidates of its own and has captured 8 seats out of them. In the Haveli Taluka Board also the Nationalists have captured six seats. As in the Municipality, in the District Board also there is expected to be keen competition for the presidentship. One fact must be noted that in both the elections, Board and Municipal, the greatest interest was taken by the electorates.

The Death-anniversary of the late Mr. H. N. Apte was observed in the New Poona College under the presidentship of Prof. Potdar.

Summer season has set in, with much heat in the very beginning.

The Shivajayanti festival was celebrated on the 13th instant under the auspices of the Wun Taluq Association. The religious functions were observed in the Mahadeva's Temple and the socio-political programme was gone through in Shiwajee Akhada.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday July 2, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Dr. J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man. A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Dr. J.P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy, and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Doctor.

Correspondent S. M. L.

Present address:—

J.P. RAY, K.P. RAY, Dept. No. 8,

Benares City.

(1)

RECONSTRUCTION IN TURKEY.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20.

Relieved of political hindrances as the strangling grip of "Capitulations," liberated from conservative social influences as the damping Khoja tendencies that damned rejuvenating vigour is fast trying to move on the path of every progressive idea in the name of Islam—a religion progressive in its very nature, New Turkey, infused and flushed with a progress and advancement. Wounds inflicted on her body during the Great War and havoc and ravages caused by the Greek invasion are slowly but steadily being healed and reconstruction is being taken in hand.

State Navigation Department run solely on Turkish resources, now carries passenger and mail service and commercial business between the various Turkish Ports—from Adana, Mersin, Smyrana on the Mediterranian Sea upto Samsun and Tribizond on the Black Sea. This year the income received from this Department showed an increase of £T700,000 (£85,000 sterling). During the next year it is proposed to extend the service, passenger as well as cargo upto Palestine and Egypt. The necessary expenditure for the coming year has already been sanctioned.

Angora-Quiseria-Sivas-Samsan Railway which is being hurriedly constructed, will connect Angora with the Black Sea Ports. Some one hundred miles of the line have already been constructed. Regular service is already begun there. It is hoped that next year the line would be completed; but it is rather an over-optismistic view. £T11,000,000 (£1,400,000 sterling) have been sanctioned for the construction of the line by the Grand National Assembly. So far neither foreign capital nor engineering skill has been availed of. This as well is a pure Turkish concern, built by Turkish engineers and Turkish labour and with Turkish capital. Some more branch line (small gauge) are also being planned and constructed. No doubt for developing inland communications in Anatolia, much is to be done, before Turkey can claim to stand on her feet properly, yet a beginning and a very good beginning has already been made, which is a source of pleasure to every Asiatic who wants to see Asia liberated from the grip of World Imperialism.

A tanning and leather refining factory has been established in Zafranholi in the Kastamani Vilayat with a capital of £T50,000 (£6,000 sterling) which is also a pure Turkish concern. Its monthly output of tanned leather is estimated to amount to 17,000 kilos which would be used for the manufacture of boots, harnesses and saddles etc. The directors and managers have received their education in Germany and claim to be able to produce their stuff equal in quality to the European leather. The Stamboul papers have begun to urge upon the Government that this industry, which is full of potentialities, should be afforded protection against foreign leather goods.

AEROPLANE FACTORY.

Representatives of the Junkers Aeroplane Works (Germany) have been invited to Angora by the Government in order to negotiate with them about the establishment of an aeroplane factory in Anatolia, which would manufacture military and passenger machines.

Efforts are being made by the Turkish Government to establish closer relations with the Hungarian Government Ethnological factors is expected to play a big role in this respect. Hungarians or Magyars as they are called here, have sprung from the same stock as the Turks. M. Tahi, the Hungarian Representative here is reported to have said to the local Press representatives that it was extremely desirable to have an alliance between Hungary and Turkey on the Pan-Turanism basis against the Pan-Slavianic movement of the Balkans.

Another daily called the "Kiskin Gazatasi" that was lately issued from Kiskin, a town near Angora, was gagged last week by the Government on the accusation of having made unjustified attacks upon the Republican People's Party (i.e. the Party in Power).

THE ENGLISH RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have published in a recent issue of your valued journal the news received from Leachfield saying that the House of Commons was engaged in a debate on a Bill which provides for the continuance of the restriction of house rents, the present legislation restricting rents until June of this year. It is added that this is in fulfilment of a pledge given by the Premier at the last general election that the control should be extended. The new Bill continues control for a further period of two and a half years in England and 3 years in Scotland.

The fact that at the general election house rent restriction was made a party question shows the great importance that the control of rents has been receiving even four years after the termination of the War. It is a sufficient answer to those so-called political economists, who insist that there can be no control after the war is over. They seem to forget the lessons taught by history that the after effects of a war are generally more disastrous in various departments of life than those during the war.

Those who have read the above news of fresh legislation on rent restriction seem to have thought, that the existing Rent Restriction Act of the United Kingdom will entirely cease to apply after June next and that there will be no rent control from that month. Allow me to point out that this view is entirely erroneous. Statute 13 and 14 Geo. 5 C 32 that has come into operation since 31st July 1923, extends partial but very substantial, control upto 24th June 1930. The said statute has been divided into three parts only the first part of which will cease to remain in force after June next. The statute even does not remove the control as regards the maximum limit of rent which is to remain the same as hitherto. viz. 105 £. It may be mentioned that in the principal Rent Restriction Act of December 1915, the limit was £s. 35 which was doubled in April 1919 and trebled from July 1920 i.e. long after the Armistice. Under the existing British Rent Act the increase to the basic rents prevailing before the War has to be suspended if the premises are in a state of disrepair. The increase that the landlord has to lose on this ground comes to no less than 25 p.c. of the net rent. The maximum increase to the basic rent allowed since 1920 was 15 per cent., but it was not to exceed 5 per cent. in each year. Since 1923, no further increase has been allowed on the basic rent, a point which the supporters of the exorbitant increases in the present Rent Act Amendment Bill have to carefully note. Subtenancies have been encouraged by allowing a further increase on the standard rent of 10 p. c., five of which are to go to the principal teneant and the remaining 5 p. c. to the landlord. In our new Bill all the existing sub-tenancies are to be abolished at one stroke of the pen even those that were entered into before the Rent Act of 1918 came into force, unless the landlord's permission is taken which he will naturally refuse eunless he receives a substantial consideration for so doing. Excessive charges for furniture have also been made penal by the British Act of 1923. Instead of the Rent Controller on our side, the County Court has been given summary powers to determine all questions as to standard rent.

But we have now to do more with the second Part of the existing British Act which is to remain in operation until June 1930, unless a resolution is passed by both the Houses of Parliament for the repeal of this part on some earlier date. This part no doubt places certain restrictions on right of possession in certain cases. The clause in question however authorises the Court to refuse to make an order for ejectment should it appear to it that the proceedings are harsh or oppressive or that exceptional hardship would be caused to the (not the landlord, mind you) by the making of the order. The power to reduce the rent pending the execution of repairs is also given. It is to be noted that our Bombay Rent Acts have invariably been silent on this point. Reference Committee are to be appointed for the determination of all questions in relation to rents.

Under Part III which is also to continue in Operation until June 1930, certificates of sanitary authorities have to be produced showing what repairs are to be executed in order to put the premises in a reasonable state of repairs.

It seems that before the General Election in England these provisions of the existing Rent Acts were not deemed adequate and therefore even the Conservatives were compelled to give pledges for the liberal extension of the Rent Acts. The condition of Clydebank tenants who have been even evading eviction by the Court has made the position very serious and forced the hands of Government to expedite the framing of the Rent Acts so as to protect the tenants more effectually until the scarcity of house-accommodation is removed and the people are restored to at least pre-war conditions in the matter. Side by side with the legislation for rent restriction vigorous measures are being taken in England for building new houses by the thousand. Instead of following the example of the mother country, our authorities are spending crores for the purpose of reclaiming lands and acquiring more plots for which there ewill be no buyers as we can see even at present. What our Bombay authorities ought to have done and still ought to do, is to build houses—even temporary—at once and thus relieve the present over-crowding and until then to adopt measures for the effective protection of tenants. The moment it is known that there is ample house accommodation in Bombay to be had at moderate rents no one will ask for Rent Restriction Acts or their continuance for a single day. —Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

WORKING NEW FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On page 5 of your issue dated the 13th March under the heading "Working New Franchise" I find the following words:

"It is not however known if these members have paid their quota to their respective District or Divisional Congress Committees, if they have, then the list put up by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will have to be withdrawn."

Le me inform your readers that no such course is contemplated. Those who failed to give their quota of yarn or its equivalent in money on or before the 1st of March 1925 could by no stretch of imagination be considered as Congress Members and since the Provincial Congress Committee consists of members elected by the Districts it is but natural that those who cease to be members vacate their seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

As regards the paragraph about Mr. M. R. Jayakar the Girgaum District Congress Committee notified on the 5th March that Mr. Jayakar had enrolled in that district only on the 4th of March.—Yours etc.

J. B. PATEL,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Privincial Congress Committee.

BURMA BUDGET.

RANGOON, March 14.

At the Council meeting to-day after interpellations, replies were made from Government benches to criticisms made during the budget discussion. The Education Minister who spoke first confined his replies to the points raised and said that increased expenditure under "Education" would be utilised for education in general as Government had decided to increase the salaries as well as the number of schools.

The Forest Minister in the course of his statement said that prohibition could not be forced on the Province. Though Government desired that goal it believed in gradual advance. As to the deficit in the budget, the Finance Member remarked that if there was no deficit it would mean either that Government were taxing people too much or were not improving the country. Without borrowing there could be few improvements next year and if they did they would have a surplus budget, as the closing balance would be larger than the opening balance. The Government always tried to meet the demands of the public in the best manner possible and he concluded by saying that taken as a whole the people of Burma were not so badly off as the people in India.

The Council then adjourned till Monday. —A. P.

ARCHITECTURAL EYESORES.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Dadubhai Desai's speech on the budget delivered on Monday last in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Referring generally to the manner in which specialist officers do their duty, it is necessary that he may start by doing away with the Consulting Architect, as he is non-voted we cannot, but he can. This Consulting Architect, according to my view, is putting up simply eye-sores, if one looks at the buildings he has constructed. Look at the Royal Institute of Science, the Gateway of India, the General Post Office. "While we are spending," he continued, "lakhs of rupees on such huge buildings we must have some sense of proportion and when we are spending on scientific experts such huge amounts for their salaries we must subject them to a high test, and if you cannot find good people you can go to the mofussil for that matter and engage mistries from the mofussil. They do these things better. (Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed: Mistries?) Yes, I have seen the works designed and constructed by Mistries and they are better than those constructed by these highly paid architects."

Intimation has been received at Delhi that the S.S. "Hyndettu" left Mauritius for Bombay on 10th March with 109 returning Indian emigrants.

BIRTH CONTROL.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

It is not without the greatest hesitation and reluctance that I approach this subject. The question of using artificial methods for birth control has been referred to me by correspondents ever since my return to India. Though I have answered them personally, I have never hitherto dealt with the subject publicly. My attention was drawn to the subject, now thirty-five years ago, when I was a student in England. There was then a hot controversy raging between a purist who would not countenance anything, but natural means and a doctor who advocated artificial means. It was at that early time in my life that I became, after leaning for a brief period towards artificial means, a convinced opponent of them. I now observe that in some Hindi papers the methods are described in a revoltingly open manner which shocks one's sense of decency. I observe, too, that one writer does not hesitate to cite my name as among the supporters of artificial methods of birth control. I cannot recall a single occasion when I spoke or wrote in favour of such methods. I have seen also two distinguished names having been used in support. I hesitate to publish them without reference to their owners.

There can be no two opinions about the necessity of birth control. But the only method handed down from ages past is self-control or *Brahmacharya*. It is an infallible sovereign remedy doing good to those who practice it. And medical men will earn the gratitude of mankind, if instead of devising artificial means of birth control they will find out the means of self-control. The union is meant not for pleasure but for bringing forth progeny. And union is a crime when the desire for progeny is absent.

Atificial methods are like putting a premium upon vice. They make man and woman reckless. And respectability that is being given to the methods must hasten the dissolution of the restraints that public opinion puts upon one. Adoption of artificial methods must result in imbecility and nervous prostration. The remedy will be found to be worse than the disease. It is wrong and immoral to seek to escape the consequences of one's acts. It is good for a person who overeats to have an ache and a fast. It is bad for him to indulge his appetite and then escape the consequence by taking tonics or other medicine. It is still worse for a person to indulge in his animal passions and escape the consequences of his acts. Nature is relentless and will have full revenge for any such violation of her laws. Moral results can only be produced by moral restraints. All other restraints defeat the very purpose for which they are intended. The reasoning underlying the use of artificial methods is that indulgence is a necessity of life. Nothing can be more fallacious. Let those who are eager to see the births regulated explore the lawful means devised by the ancients and try to find out how they can be revived. An enormous amount of spade-work lies in front of them. Early marriages are a fruitful source of adding to the population. The present mode of life has also a great deal to do with the evil of unchecked procreation. If these causes are investigated and dealt with, society will be morally elevated. If they are ignored by impatient zealots and if artificial methods become the order of the day, nothing bu tmoral degradation can be the result. A society that has already become enervated through a variety of causes will become still further enervated by the adoption of artificial methods. Those men therefore who are lightheartedly advocating artificial methods cannot do better than study the subject afresh, stay their injurious activity and popularise *Brahmachirya* both for the married and the unmarried. That is the only noble and straight method of birth control.—"Young India."

BETTING IN MARWARI BAZAR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—I remeber to have read in your paper about the challenge given by Mr. L.R. Tairsee to the Commissioner of Police about the existence of bucket shops and such sister shops for Ank and Farak speculations. I happened to go to Marwari Bazar i.e. Shaikh Memon Street and to my surprise I found that the whole of the road beginning from the junction of Kalbadevi Road till Mumbadevi Temple was haunted by speculators of different grades and in every shop betting was taken for Ank, Farak etc. I enclose herewith a printed leaflet which was freely distributed Sir, you will see from this, to what extent such things are going on. One can also find such shops even round about the Mumbadevi Tank. It seems the trustees of the temple has put up new shops at the gate leading to the Mumbadevi temule from Kalbadevi Road and rented them. Will the authorities look into the matter?

Yours etc.
D.M.K.

March 14th.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

KARACHI, March 15.

An attempt was made at wrecking the 42 Down Passenger and 7 Up Mail at about 1 a.m. to-day between Nawazdahri nad Nawabshah in Sindh, by placing a rail on both the Up and Down tracks. The rail gave way when the 42 Down train went over it. Both the trains passed safely. Police investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

The Madras Nurses Association is developing the idea of forming a Nurses Club in the City and a fund has been started for the purpose.

A fatal railway accident occurred early Saturday morning at Tiruvellore station, (S. I. Ry.) about 30 miles from Madras resulting in instantaneous death of Mr. Bullock, an Anglo-Indian engine driver.

A son was born to Her Highness the Maharaja of Dadia on Friday morning by the Second Maharani.

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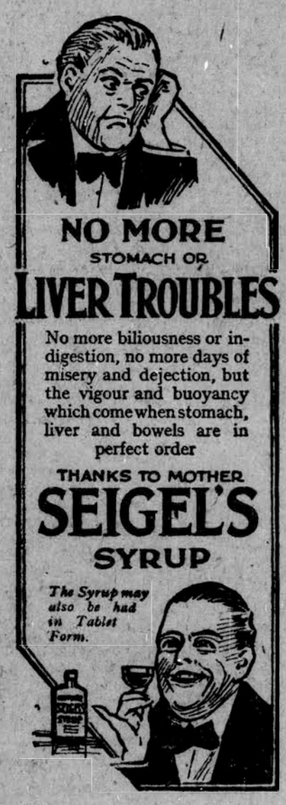
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